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GERARD-BALFOUR CORRESPONDENCE IS MADE PUBLIC

Appeals of Former United States Ambassador to Germany and Replies of Former British Foreign Secretary Are Given Out

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The cable messages exchanged between Arthur Balfour and James W. Gerard concerning the near eastern situation are being released for publication today simultaneously in this city and London. They show that Mr. Gerard, as chairman of the American Committee for the Independence of Armenia, began the correspondence with a cable message of protest against the partition of Armenia, on February 12. Mr. Balfour replied, and Mr. Gerard sent a second protest, which Mr. Balfour acknowledged, adding that he wished to make the whole correspondence public. Mr. Gerard cabled him that this would be satisfactory to the American committee.

Mr. Gerard's first message to Mr. Balfour, dated February 12, was as follows:

"Treaties for the partition of Armenia have been concluded during your incumbency of the post of Foreign Minister and at a time when the allied leaders and statesmen had adopted the principle of self-determination of peoples as their principal war cry. We attached particular significance to the reference to six Armenian vilayets in the British-Turkish armistice, and we are naturally distressed over the news that the Allies may cut up Armenia. We consider it a duty as friends of Britain to state that 20,000 ministers, 85 bishops, 250 college and university presidents and 40 governors, who have gone on record in favor of integral Armenia, will be asked to join in condemnation of the decision of Armenia. Americans have already given \$20,000,000 and are now being asked for another \$30,000,000 for Armenian relief. There exists here a preponderant opinion favoring America's aiding Armenia during her formative period. The members of our committee, including Charles E. Hughes and Elihu Root and with the approval of Henry Cabot Lodge, telegraphed the President that America will aid Armenia. We are earnestly anxious that Britain should seriously consider American opinion on the Armenian case."

Mr. Balfour's Position

"This was Mr. Balfour's reply: 'In reply to your telegram, I should observe that the first paragraph seems written under a misapprehension. I concluded no treaties about Armenia at all. I do not understand why Great Britain will be held responsible by 20,000 ministers of religion, 85 bishops, 250 university presidents, and 40 governors, if a Greater Armenia is not forthwith created, including Russian Armenia on the north and stretching to the Mediterranean on the south. Permit me to remind you of the fact:

"Great Britain has no interests in Armenia except those based on humanitarian grounds; in this respect her position is precisely that of the United States. I have always urged whenever I had an opportunity that the United States should take its share in the burden of improving conditions in the pre-war territories of the Turkish Empire, and in particular that it should become the mandatory in Armenia. Events over which Great Britain had no control have prevented this consummation and have delayed with most unhappy results the settlement of the Turkish peace."

"There appears to be great misconception as to the condition of affairs in Armenia. You make appeal in your first sentence to the principle of self-determination. If this is taken in its ordinary meaning as referring to the wishes of the majority actually inhabiting a district, it must be remembered that in vast regions of Greater Armenia the inhabitants are overwhelmingly Moslem, and it allowed to vote would certainly vote against the Armenians. I do not think this conclusive, but it must not be forgotten that whoever undertakes in your own words to aid Armenia during her formative period must, I fear, be prepared to use military force."

Great Britain's Difficulties

"Great Britain finds the utmost difficulty in carrying out the responsibility she has already undertaken. She cannot add Armenia to her number. America, with her vast population and undiminished resources and no fresh responsibilities thrown upon her by the war, is much more fortunately situated. She has shown herself most generous toward these much-oppressed people, but I greatly fear that even the most lavish charity unsupported by political and military assistance will prove quite insufficient to deal with the unhappy consequences of Turkish cruelty and misrule. If I am right in inferring from your telegram that my attitude on this question has been somewhat misunderstood in America, I shall be grateful if you would give publicity to this reply."

Mr. Gerard replied as follows, on February 27:

"We appreciate the generous spirit of your reply. When I referred to the appeals for the partition of Armenia, concluded during your incumbency of the post of Foreign Minister, I had in mind the Sykes-Picot compact. We are glad that Great Britain and France

cannot be justified in requiring American aid to Armenia as a condition precedent to their doing justice to Armenia.

"The principle of self-determination may not be invoked by the Turks and the Kurds, who by massacre and deportation have denuded a considerable portion of Armenia of its Armenian inhabitants, nor may enslavement or spoliation of Armenia be justified on the ground of reduced capacity brought about by the omission of the powers."

"We believe that Armenia's plight since 1878 is not unrelated to a series of arrangements, well meant, no doubt, in which Great Britain played the directive rôle. We feel that if we approach the Armenian case with sympathy and resolved to atone for our past failings and each with due regard to the other's peculiar difficulties, which are only temporary, we can save Armenia."

The Subject of Population

"On the subject of population, existing artificial conditions must be cured by repatriation, emigration, and immigration. In 1914 there was an Armenian population of 1,400,000 in Turkish Armenia. Armenians then constituted a plurality of about 40 per cent of the population, and the Turks and the Kurds combined constituted about 45 per cent. One-half of the Armenians have been destroyed and possibly 30 per cent of the Moslems have perished. With the repatriation of refugees, union of Russian Armenia with Turkish Armenia, immigration into Armenia of hundreds of thousands of Armenians from the eastern and western Transcaucasus, southeastern Europe, Anatolia, America, and elsewhere, the Armenians will constitute the majority of the population within the area claimed by them."

"The assumption that America is unwilling to lend practical aid to Armenia is contradicted by the advocacy of Republican and Democratic members of our committee, including Hughes, Root, Lodge, Alton B. Parker, John Sharp Williams, Charles W. Eliot, Nicholas Murray Butler, John Grier Hibben, Jacob Gould Schurman, and others, that America give Armenia necessary aid during her formative period under a definite continuing policy. Our official inaction is only due to the obvious necessity of focusing attention on the consideration of questions of more pressing international import."

Need of Outlets

"In view of these facts, I must say that should Armenia be deprived of her legitimate territories by being excluded from outlets to the seas, which would discourage repatriation of her exiled people and make impossible her attaining self-support as a nation, American friends of Armenia could not honorably accept any such settlement. 'I urge that any provisional arrangement that you may make should secure for Armenia outlets on the Black and Mediterranean seas, with due regard to the economic claims of France in southern Armenia, but recognizing the Armenian nationality of the entire region. Our faith in the chivalry of Great Britain and France, and our deliberate conviction of the ultimate expediency of allowing the Turkish threat to override the concerted will of western civilization, through further sacrifice of Armenia, inspire us to plead with you to construe every disadvantage in favor of Armenia, and urge you to plan to aid her toward fulfillment of her legitimate aspirations, meanwhile depending on us to do our share in due time, and always bearing in mind the imperative necessity of the continued concord that must exist between our democracies for our respective benefit and for that of the world.'"

To this Mr. Balfour replied:

"I have to thank you for your telegram, which I have communicated to the Foreign Office. As you know, the whole matter is receiving anxious consideration in the Peace Conference. If you have no objection, I propose to publish your two telegrams and my replies."

CHURCH AND STATE ISSUE IN FRANCE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Friday).—The ambassadorial representation of France at the Holy See is now regarded as assured. The bill which has been placed before the Chamber of Deputies, asking for 250,000 francs for this purpose, will probably encounter some opposition, it is true, but a majority is almost certain to be obtained. The reasons for the need of this representation, as set out in the government's proposal, include the important French interests "which cannot be defended otherwise."

The government adds, however, that separation of the State and Church in France and the idea of secularism in the schools cannot be brought into the question. The present step is said to be purely diplomatic, without other significance.

FRENCH VIEW OF TURKISH SITUATION

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Friday).—The general French view of the Turkish situation is that it will not be possible to send any more expeditions of any kind, though the massacres must cease. Extreme caution is advised in practically all sections of the press. "The first necessity of the world is peace," declares one powerful organ, "and nothing will be done to break this peace unless the world is blind and conducted by fools."

POLL OF SENATE ON LODGE SUBSTITUTE

Adoption Is Indicated—Final Action Today on All Article X Reservations—Foes of Ratification Claim Victory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The United States Senate will proceed today to a final disposition to the reservation to Article X of the covenant of the League of Nations. Under unanimous consent agreement procured by Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts, and majority leader, the Senate will vote on all reservations and amendments on the pivotal article before the Senate adjourns tonight.

The agreement not to delay the vote further was reached on Saturday after Senator Lodge had yielded to pressure from the "irreconcilables" with his political following by accepting an amendment to the substitute reservation to Article X, which he had offered earlier in the week as the last hope to wear over enough votes from the Democratic side to make up the two-thirds majority necessary to ratify the Treaty.

The acceptance by Senator Lodge of the amendment to his substitute urged by the "irreconcilables," under the leadership of William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, had the effect of strengthening the reservation, leaving it the same in substance as the original Lodge proposal.

Poll of Senate on Lodge Substitute

Democratic senators who had been clamoring for a modification expressed disappointment at Mr. Lodge's concession to the "bitter-enders" in his own party, but the concession probably held in line several Republicans who were inclined to desert the majority on the roll-call of the ratifying resolution. From a poll of the Senate conducted by leaders on both sides, it was learned that the Lodge substitute, as amended at the instigation of Mr. Borah, would be adopted by the Senate by a margin of a dozen votes. Much importance will attach to the vote on the Article X reservation, as the roll-call will afford an indication of the Treaty's chances of being ratified by the Senate.

Before the vote on the Lodge substitute there will be a record vote on several other alternative reservations to Article X. Gilbert M. Hitchcock (D.), Senator from Nebraska and acting minority leader, is expected to force a roll-call on the two alternative reservations—the Taft and the bipartisan reservation—which he said would have the backing of 40 Democratic senators. Every alternative offered from the Democratic side will unquestionably be voted down.

President's Wilson's Attitude

Senator Hitchcock has been in constant communication with President Wilson during the past few days. The Lodge substitute does not command the support or the approval of the President, it was expressly stated last night. Even should the Senate vote to ratify the Treaty, Democratic leaders have no doubt whatever that the President is determined to pocket the Versailles compact on any basis dictated by the Republican majority in the Senate.

The President's decision not to accept a ratification which he regards as "nullification" of the League covenant will not be affected by the fact that a majority of the Democrats in the Senate are counted on to support Senator Lodge on the final roll-call. Mr. Wilson has been informed of the cleavage in the Democratic ranks on the question of supporting the Lodge resolution of ratification, but he adheres to his position of uncompromising hostility.

"There is no change whatever in the situation," Senator Hitchcock said last night. "I am quite certain the President's attitude remains unchanged by any recent developments and that he will refuse to accept anything which he regards as a nullification of the Treaty."

Foes of Ratification Confident

Foes of ratification in both the Republican and Democratic camps were convinced last night that they had won the fight. Republican "irreconcilables" and Democratic "bitter-enders" said that their combined forces would be more than enough to defeat ratification. They hinted that sufficient senators to vote down the Lodge resolution had already pledged themselves. In this connection a counting of heads has been going on.

It was stated that 19 senators on the Republican side would oppose ratification and that 18 Democrats would vote "no" on the final roll-call. Even allowing for an exaggeration on both sides, the indications are that the ratificationists are facing a certain prospect of defeat, unless some Democrats should come round to support the Lodge resolution at the last moment. Senator Hitchcock, however, is still confident that he will hold enough administration senators together to block the effort to ratify and thus save the President from making the decision to pocket the Treaty.

Effect in Germany

Friends of ratification in the Senate are satisfied that the failure of the United States to put its signature to the Treaty of Peace and deposit its

ratification at Versailles has encouraged the elements in Germany that are seeking to secure not only a modification of the terms imposed by the Peace Conference, but to challenge the power of the Allies to compel the carrying out of the obligations under the Versailles Treaty. Considerable significance was attached here to the fact that the coup d'état recently staged at the Wilhelmstrasse should have come closely on the heels of the indications of difference between the allied premiers and the President of the United States over questions of territorial settlement.

Reactionary influences and forces in Germany, senators believe, are quick to take advantage of every sign of disunion and dissension among the framers of the Treaty imposed by the Peace Conference.

Failure on the part of the United States to back these peace terms ratifying the Treaty and depositing the instrument of ratification would undoubtedly, senators said, encourage elements in Germany which are openly bidding for the return of the "old régime."

A final vote on the Treaty is not expected before the middle of the week. After the Article X reservation is disposed of several minor reservations offered by individual senators will come up. On these, however, little debate or controversy is expected, but a day or two will be taken up with final maneuvers for position before the vote on the ratifying resolution is taken.

MR. HOOVER KNOWN TO SUPPORT DRYS

Early Declaration Is Said to Be Expected From Him Upon the Enforcement Issue—His Position May Affect Others

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Herbert Hoover favors the Federal Prohibition Amendment and its energetic enforcement. A somewhat detailed explanation of his views on the whole question of prohibition and the enforcement of laws against the liquor traffic is likely to be made soon, it is believed, in view of the widespread public interest in the subject and Mr. Hoover's attitude upon it.

It is understood that Mr. Hoover is by no means a recent convert to prohibition, having held for a long time the opinion that its moral, political, and economic effects would be almost uniformly beneficial. Obviously the value of prohibition, legislation depends so largely upon the sincerity of its enforcement that the position Mr. Hoover has taken on that point will be reassuring to the prohibition forces.

The Federal Prohibition Amendment, as a part of the fundamental law of the United States, deserves the full support of the public, and violations of the amendment in any form should be vigorously prosecuted—that, in effect, it is said, is Mr. Hoover's firm opinion.

Mr. Hoover's Position

He sees no defense for legalized liquor drinking, and considers the saloon and the distillery unjustifiable. The moral basis of prohibition is unassailable; prohibition has now been incorporated in the Constitution on such a basis that the manufacture, sale, and importation of liquor are forbidden. So far as known, Mr. Hoover has not developed any plan of his own for the enforcement of prohibition, which on the whole seems to be very well taken care of by the federal officials in charge of enforcement.

The definite announcement of Mr. Hoover's stand toward the prohibition amendment and its enforcement will undoubtedly have a great deal of influence upon both political parties. Although Mr. Hoover has carefully held himself aloof from any activities that might bring him into prominence as a candidate for the presidency, his name is, nevertheless, used freely by a great many persons of considerable prominence, and by all shades of political opinion, as desirable to head either of the major tickets. The influence of William Jennings Bryan in the Democratic ticket will, of course, be cast in behalf of national prohibition and its strict enforcement.

"Liberal" Sentiment

Gov. Edward I. Edwards of New Jersey is, thus far, the only candidate who has definitely committed himself to support of the anti-prohibition side of the question. While it is possible that a few so-called "liberals" on the liquor question may withhold their support from Mr. Hoover, it is much more probable that other candidates will be influenced by his attitude to come out boldly for the amendment and for carrying out the provisions of the Volstead Act.

On the Republican side, the attitude on prohibition is probably no more clearly determined than among the Democrats, where the faction from the South is, of course, strong for prohibition, while representatives of northern industrial centers are less so. The cleavage on the question runs across party lines, as do most of the vital questions of the day.

It is known that there are large groups, particularly in the Republican Party, by whom the enforcement of prohibition is considered an issue of great importance. The announcement of Mr. Hoover's views will probably lead to activity among these groups in the way of bringing other candidates into the open.

MR. ASQUITH AND BRITISH PREMIER

Political Drama Likely to Approach Crisis When Mr. Lloyd George Meets Coalition Liberals to Discuss Liberalism

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Sunday).—A very interesting political drama, of which the chief characters are Mr. Lloyd George, H. H. Asquith, and the Liberal Party, with minor rôles filled by Mr. Bonar Law, Lord Robert Cecil, and the Unionist Party, should approach its crisis this week, when Mr. Lloyd George will meet the Coalition Liberals and discuss with them the future of Liberalism.

Mr. Asquith was invited to attend and has declined, and the Independent Liberals will probably follow his example. This meeting, which is to take place on Thursday, will be preceded tomorrow by an important parliamentary discussion on food prices and the cost of living, when Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George are both expected to deliver important speeches, and will be followed on Monday, March 22, by a big Irish debate, when Mr. Asquith will move the rejection of Mr. Lloyd George's Irish measure, as already intimated.

Mr. Asquith's refusal of the invitation is read as a declaration that he will have no dealings with Mr. Lloyd George as Premier, and in these circumstances some people think that Mr. Lloyd George may now decide to declare for a new party to meet the problems of the "new age" and endeavor to carry the Coalition Liberals with him.

Today's Observer devotes three columns and double headlines to this interesting speculation and makes comparisons with the Chamberlain-Gladstone split over Home Rule. Since the article was written, however, the German revolution has started and the article, therefore, suddenly concludes, "Events abroad may easily bring about strange turns and combinations in this drama than any one of its leading persons now foresees."

Mr. Asquith's Views on League

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Sunday).—"To my eyes and I suppose to the eyes of most of us," H. H. Asquith, the former British Premier, stated on Friday at dinner given to himself, Lord Robert Cecil, and other prominent supporters of the League of Nations, by Maj. David Davies, M.P., "so long as America is not a participating member of the League of Nations, it must wear a fragmentary and lip-sided aspect." As far as he was able to judge, Mr. Asquith added, a vast majority of the people in the United States sympathized with the idea and the purpose of the league.

Recalling the "great and glorious memory of America's entry into the war on the side of freedom and humanity," Mr. Asquith said that it made it impossible to believe America would allow the ideals which inspired the Allies' purposes, for which they waged and won the war, to be left in jeopardy. With the toast of the League of Nations, Mr. Asquith coupled the name of the Greek Premier, Eleutherios Venizelos, "one of the greatest champions of liberty of our time."

SALE REPORTED OF HINDENBURG STATUE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Friday).—It is reported that the colossal wooden statue of Field-Marshal von Hindenburg at Berlin has been sold to some Americans, who intend to exhibit. The reported sale has caused much protest in Germany.

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LARGE NUMBER OF STRIKES IN FRANCE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Friday).—Every day brings fresh news of new strikes, and the records of them, would become monotonous if it were not a matter of such gravity. Today the important coal fields of Anzin ceased work after a vote which was practically unanimous. The northern mines which center on Lille have also voted for a general strike and another 55,000 men are involved. The miners are not even awaiting a formal order from their trade union.

A representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns from Lyons that the miners of Loire are demanding 4 francs a day more and will take a vote on a strike next Tuesday. The ironworkers at Belfort to the number of 11,000 are also striking, while the strike in the textile trade at Roubaix and Tourcoing, where 60,000 men are employed, may last a long time.

The reconstruction of the devastated regions is largely stopped owing to these difficulties, and especially in the north anxiety is increasing.

SUFFRAGE CONTEST NOW IN DELAWARE

Antis Are Making Desperate Attempt to Block Ratification—Women Reported Still to Hope for Success in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—While the suffrage forces in the national capital feel that they are on the eve of a great victory, the ratification by 36 states of the suffrage amendment to the Constitution, they are relaxing none of their vigilance.

The time is short if women all over the country are to vote for President in 1920. Only one state is needed other than Washington, which is assured, and at the moment, efforts are being concentrated on Delaware, which, although one of the smallest states in the union, will count just as much for ratification as if it were the largest. The recent victory in West Virginia has heartened the workers, but the forces opposed to suffrage are making desperate attempts to block ratification by concentrating in Delaware. The opposition that has developed there is of such a character that the women are looking toward Vermont as an alternative, in case Delaware should go against them. While the Governor of Vermont has been counted as an opponent of suffrage, he is reported to have said last week that his veto of the bill conferring presidential suffrage on women in Vermont last year had been due entirely to his interpretation of the state Constitution and the limitations which it set upon the Legislature's power to alter state law. The Vermont state Legislature is assumed to be ready to vote favorably, if it should be called upon in special session, as it passed the presidential suffrage bill.

When the thirty-sixth state shall have ratified the Nineteenth Amendment, reading that "the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex," the struggle of 45 years will have been ended, the amendment having been drafted by Susan B. Anthony in 1875, and voted on five times by the Senate and three in the House. Under the amendment, 25,833,566 women will be made eligible to vote in all elections. Seventeen million were already entitled to vote for President under state laws, and 7,000,000 were entitled to vote for members of Congress under state laws.

Suggestions in Secret Letters

It is known that secret letters from the former Emperor Charles, or on his behalf, have suggested even to the entente governments that the blessed restoration of the Hapsburgs would be the best means of healing the woes of the Danubian regions. So much for the conspiracies and intrigues that are afoot, throughout all Central Europe. What we know of the facts in Germany seems to suggest a revolution going off at half-cock through the precipitancy of over-enthusiastic fanatics and minor agents."

Concluding, the Observer considers that the Allies may well hold their hand for a day or two but if Germany supports the reaction the sternest pressure, military, naval and economic, must be employed to suppress that peril to the world. If moderate Germany prevails, however, it must thereafter have more support and encouragement than the Allies have given it in the past.

The latest Berlin telegrams state that the Social Democrats and Independent parties have decided to proclaim a general strike and that the Foreign Office officials have struck work.

BERLIN, Germany (Saturday).—(The Associated Press).—Consequent upon the revolutionary movement that has taken place here a new Imperial Ministry has been provisionally formed. It consists of the following members: Imperial Chancellor, Dr. Wolfgang von Kapp. Minister of Defense, General Baron von Lüttwitz. Minister of Finance, the Oberfinanzrat Bank. Minister of Public Worship, Dr. Traub. The other ministers have not as yet been appointed. A proclamation issued by this government declaring the National Assembly dissolved says that body lacks any moral right to longer existence. "Its attempt to postpone the elections and thereby despotically prolong its mandate," the proclamation continues, "is in contradiction to the will of the people. The constitution which has just been adopted is arbitrarily treated by the Assembly as a scrap of paper. The majority of its members would prefer to have the Imperial President elected, not by the whole nation, but by the Parliament."

VON LUDENDORFF SEEN AS MOTIVE FORCE IN GERMANY

London Newspapers Filled With "News" of Counter-Revolution, Though But Few Concrete Facts Are Available

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Sunday).—Today's newspapers are filled with "news" of a German counter-revolution, but their columns boil down to but little concrete fact. One interesting item from Copenhagen quotes a Berlin telegram to the "Berlingske Tidende," dispatched on Friday evening, stating that Gustave Noske, the Minister of National Defense, had issued an order for the arrest of Field-Marshal von Hindenburg and General von Ludendorff, but that neither could be found at his home.

It is, of course, realized here that the Allies will have a graver problem presented to them than they now confront, if these soldiers and their entourage join a counter-revolution. Did they approve it by way of finding how the Allies would act in such a contingency and before definitely committing themselves, or did their wilder subordinates lose their heads and fire the mine too soon? How will the German people take it? These are the questions which London is asking and the facts that will answer them are not yet available.

A Full Monarchist Plot

The British public will, however, certainly conclude that while Dr. Wolfgang von Kapp and General Baron von Lüttwitz may be agents of this counter revolution, General von Ludendorff is its motive force, and today's Observer declares, on information which it relies upon:

"With General von Ludendorff at the head and many powerful Pan-Germans participating, with Field-Marshal von Hindenburg in touch, and the former Kaiser in Holland, kept fully informed, there was and is a full monarchist plot. When Field-Marshal von Hindenburg's candidature for the presidency was announced a few days ago he was meant to act, when the time came, as the 'General Monk' of the German restoration. It is true he would have been only an honest figurehead as before, while General von Ludendorff worked the levers. But the plan went beyond that and aimed fully at reversing the results of the late war and attaining a new German victory."

"In secret the General Staff which has now projected a Monarchist restoration, would have undoubtedly attempted to open negotiations with Nicholas Lenine, the Bolshevik Premier, and Leon Trotsky, the Bolshevik Minister of War, and have proposed joint action for the triumph of both reactionary Germany and revolutionary Russia. But that was a too obvious spreading of the net in the sight of the birds. If Kaiserism was once fully restored in Germany, Tsarism would be restored inevitably in due time."

It is known that secret letters from the former Emperor Charles, or on his behalf, have suggested even to the entente governments that the blessed restoration of the Hapsburgs would be the best means of healing the woes of the Danubian regions. So much for the conspiracies and intrigues that are afoot, throughout all Central Europe. What we know of the facts in Germany seems to suggest a revolution going off at half-cock through the precipitancy of over-enthusiastic fanatics and minor agents."

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In a statement to the press, the

government also declared itself neither reactionary nor monarchistic. In addition to these pronouncements, General von Lüttwitz, who was in command of the first so-called group of Reichswehr, or Empire Defense Forces, issued the following order:

"I am personally taking over the executive power for Berlin and the mark of Brandenburg. All decrees issued by the Defense Minister, Mr. Noske, in accordance with the decree of January 13 will remain in force. The decree of January 13 relative to the proclamation of martial law is maintained and extended to those parts of the imperial territory not yet affected thereby. The state of siege hitherto existing in the free State of Saxony is at the same time raised."

"The troops under command of the newly-formed government are charged with the execution of the requisite measures."

Majority Socialists' Proclamation

Meanwhile, however, the Social Democratic Party (Majority Socialists) this morning issued the following proclamation:

"Workmen, Comrades: The military revolt has come. Erhardt's naval division is marching on Berlin to enforce the reorganization of the Imperial Government. The mercenary troops who were afraid of the disbandment which had been ordered desire to put the reactionaries into the ministerial posts."

"We refuse to bow to this military constraint. We did not make the revolution in order to recognize again today the bloody government of mercenaries. We enter into no covenant with the Baltic criminals. Workers, comrades, we should be ashamed to look you in the face if we were capable of acting otherwise."

"We say 'Not!' And again, 'Not!' You must endorse what we have done. We carried out your views. Now use every means to destroy this return of bloody reaction."

"Strike. Cease to work. Throttle this military dictatorship. Fight with all your means for the preservation of the Republic. Put aside all division. There is only one means against the return of William II. Paralyze all economic life. Not a hand must move. No proletarian shall help the military dictatorship."

"Let there be a general strike along the entire line. Let the proletariat act as a unit."

The manifesto was signed by Frederick Ebert, the President of the Republic; Gustave Bauer, the Premier; Gustave Noske, the Minister of Defense; Mr. Schlieke, the Minister of Labor; Dr. Robert Schmidt, the Minister of Food; Dr. Edward David, Minister without portfolio; Dr. Hermann Müller, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Social Democratic members of the government, and by Otto Wels, for the executive committee of the German Social Democratic Party.

Appeal to People of Baden

Moreover, in an appeal to the people of Baden to support the Administration, General von Davans, commander-in-chief of the Baden Army, says: "The existence of the State is in danger. Enemy occupation is menacing us. Save the Republic!"

A dispatch from Hamburg says: "Baron von Wangenheim, superior garrison officer at Altona (on the right bank of the Elbe, adjoining Hamburg on the northwest), has issued a statement announcing the advent of the 'Imperial Government.' He declares he is assuming executive power over Greater Hamburg and the surrounding district."

"During the midday lunch period workers in the shipyards at Altona decided to cease work, and left for Hamburg."

Counter-Revolutionary Troops

According to the "Berliner Tageblatt," the counter-revolutionary troops are composed principally of the Erhardt and Löwenfeld brigades, about 8000 in all. Admiral von Trotha, Chief of the Admiralty, was sent, on the government's orders, to Döberitz to deter the troops from what was termed a "political insane" plan. After attempting to calm the men he returned to Berlin with his mission unfulfilled.

The chief of police, Eugen Ernst, replying to the request of General von Lüttwitz to remain at his post to prevent disturbances, said that while it would be to the interest of the Fatherland for him to remain provisionally at his post and do everything in his power to avoid civil war and fresh bloodshed, he could only give his final answer after consulting his party friends. The deputy chief of police, in a short speech to his subordinates, requested them to continue to perform their duties.

Entry of Naval Brigades

The entry of the naval brigades into Berlin is graphically described by the "Lokal Anzeiger." Employees of the Hotel Adlon, it says, rushed from the hotel excitedly discussing the meaning of the appearance of troops in the streets. The few persons who were out of doors at that early hour in Unter den Linden and the Wilhelmstrasse approached the groups of troops who had taken their stand there and inquired whether they were the contingent which was awaiting the Baltic troops, who were coming from Döberitz.

Their questions were answered with derisive laughter and with the intimation that the government had fled the city during the night.

Wilhelmstrasse Cordoned Off

The Wilhelmstrasse was at first cordoned off, but a few moments later the cordon order was recalled and instructions were given that only a few patrols should protect the entrances to the streets and that these patrols should disperse any crowds that might collect.

The staff of the naval brigade proceeded to the Ministry of Defense, where the formation of the new government was discussed, the newspaper said.

Regarding the attitude of the troops

which were occupying the government buildings, the "Lokal Anzeiger" says that doubtless these troops were ready energetically to oppose any extreme Socialist revolt, but that they would only fight with reluctance and in some cases would not fight at all against troops whom they regarded as comrades.

Frederick Ebert, the President of the German Republic, whose government was overthrown on Saturday in Berlin, has held his position since February 11, 1919, on which day he was elected to this office by the National Assembly, which had been summoned to meet at Weimar a week previously. He had been elected Premier and Minister of Military Affairs in November, 1918. Born at Heidelberg in 1871, the son of a tailor, he took up harness making for a livelihood, though when he was but 21 years old he became the editor of the Bremen "Burger Zeitung." In 1900, he was chosen as Socialist member of the Bremen City Council, and 12 years later he was sent from Bremen to the Reichstag, a year later succeeding to

apart altogether from the sentiment of the masses of the German people.

Interest of Business Men

According to information that has been received here, prominent business magnates and industrial leaders have been chafing under the control of the Social Democrats. Indications are that a great number of these industrial chiefs are prominently identified with the overthrow of the provisional government. The connection of such men with removal of the Ebert Government is expected to counteract the military and reactionary groups.

Until there has been a definite pronouncement of policy by the faction now in control at the Wilhelmstrasse as to its attitude toward carrying out the terms of the Versailles Treaty, the allied powers and the United States are not expected to make representations, although Marshal Foch, it is pointed out, has already full power to make such dispositions of the military forces under his command as will

reaching here this morning (omission) are in occupation of Berlin. Reichstag dissolved and government fled."

"The dispatch from Paris said that, according to information received through press sources regarding the revolution, Noske, the German Minister of War under the Ebert régime, had issued a proclamation that information had reached him warning him of a Monarchist plot to seize the naval forces and overturn the government. Representatives of two marine brigades quartered at Döberitz, in the suburbs of Berlin, entered Berlin and there was a parley with the Cabinet at midnight. The parley resulted in no agreement, and as a result the marine brigades came into the city of Berlin early this morning, seizing the Thiergarten station by 4:30 a. m. and taking control of the Wilhelmstrasse and government buildings two hours later."

"Two proclamations were issued by Director-General von Kapp, described as a prominent Monarchist from Königsberg. These proclamations stated that the government no longer existed, announced his assumption as Chancellor in control and of his designation of von Lüttwitz as commander-in-chief of the army, and the dissolution of the Assembly, elections to be called when the interior situation warranted. Information at Paris which is based on these press dispatches from Berlin is that a general strike has been declared by the Socialist parties in Berlin at the instance of Noske."

Text of Second Statement

The second statement said:

"A dispatch received from Berlin tonight by the State Department, announced that a counter-revolution has broken out there, and that Kapp, who is said to be a leader of the reactionary element, is today virtually a dictator, with a Cabinet in which he is Chancellor, and von Lüttwitz, Minister of War. The revolution began Friday."

"Full information of the exact situation is not yet available, but it is apparent that the revolution, so far, has been unaccompanied by bloodshed."

"Noske has left Berlin. According to information available, other ministers in the Ebert Cabinet also have gone from the city. Müller is said to be in the custody of the revolutionists. Troops that have been serving under Noske are said to have joined the revolutionists. The Independent Socialists have declared a general strike."

Plans made to Surprise Authorities

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin

BERLIN, Germany (Friday)—Great excitement was occasioned in Berlin this afternoon when it was announced that, in order to frustrate the threatened attempt of the Junker Monarchist Party to overthrow the republic, the government had given the alarm to the garrison and the police and was proceeding to arrest the prominent public men alleged to be the leaders of the revolutionary movement.

At the moment, precise details of the threatened coup are lacking, but according to a government statement, which was issued to calm the public, it would seem that some of the more irresponsible elements of the Monarchist Party, believing the moment opportune for making an attempt to end the much-hated republic, had prepared plans to surprise the authorities and, with the help of a group of army officers and soldiers scattered throughout Germany, to establish a military dictatorship and eventually to restore the monarchy.

It was alleged in the statement that the coup was planned for last Sunday evening, but that the last minute defection of some of the plotters which made necessary at the last minute a postponement and led to the discovery of the movement by the government.

Army officers, bureaucrats, and Nationalist writers figure on the list of men for whom arrest orders have been issued. The government has declared its intention of using the most energetic measures to suppress any further plots of a like character. It seems that the leading Monarchists and Junkers are not associated with the plot and the newspapers of the Junker Party declare that the government is exaggerating its importance for political purposes.

Clashes in Several Large Cities

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BERLIN, Germany, (Sunday)—Clashes between the Ebert and von Kapp forces occurred in several of the largest cities today. It is said the revolutionists were successful in Kiel. Violent fighting is reported as having taken place at that port before the von Kapp troops occupied the city.

Meantime Dr. Haniel von Halmhausen took over the Foreign Office announcing that it was merely offering his technical services to keep the machinery going in the interest of the nation, but had not abandoned his allegiance to the Ebert Government.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" announced that many of the Reichswehr generals, including General von Oldershausen, had resigned their commissions rather than serve Dr. Wolfgang von Kapp while dispatches from Karlsruhe declared that laborers in the big manufacturing plants there had struck as a protest against the latter's coup.

It was announced at Stuttgart that the National Assembly would meet on Wednesday and this session is looked forward to as one which will show how the revolution is to be received by this representative body of Germans.

SWEDEN AND ALAND ISLANDS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Friday)—Arrangements are being made for a visit of the King of Sweden to France shortly. The present Foreign Minister, Baron Eric Palmstierna, is Francophile, and the monarch is grateful for the French attitude in the question of the Aland Islands.

MR. HOOVER FAILS TO BLAME NAVY

Called to Senate Inquiry by Rear Admiral Sims, He Says Allied Cause Was Threatened by a Lack of Food—Relief Timely

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Herbert Hoover, called into the Senate investigation of the navy's conduct of the war, at the request of Rear Admiral W. S. Sims, refused on Saturday to discuss the navy's policy or its work during the war. He told the committee of inquiry that he had little knowledge of the subject.

Mr. Hoover did say, however, that the Allies were on the verge of starvation from April to September, 1917, and that only the defeat of Germany's ruthless submarine campaign prevented a collapse. The anti-submarine campaign, he added, was one of the most important contributions of the United States in the war.

Mr. Hoover Declines to Comment

Rear Admiral Sims, who continued his testimony before the committee, left the stand long enough for Mr. Hoover to be heard and then continued the presentation of evidence in support of his charges that the Navy Department did not cooperate fully with the Allies during the first six months after America's entry into the struggle. "Delay and confusion" resulted from the department's failure to notify him of important dispositions and movements of naval forces within the area of his command as well as elsewhere, he said, adding that the result also was to create in the minds of allied officials an impression that he was not supported by and in the confidence of his government.

Because of his ignorance of the department's plans, he continued, the allied admirals carried on direct negotiations with the Navy Department in Washington. Allied teamwork was impaired and American interests suffered as a result, he said, adding:

"Undoubtedly at times such independent negotiations resulted in direct conflict with my recommendations."

Rear Admiral Sims Testifies

Rear Admiral Sims told the committee that the first intimation he had that he was not in the full confidence of the Department came soon after he submitted his first reports from London. He learned then, by accident, he said, that an agreement had been reached by the Navy Department and British and French naval officials in Washington early in April regarding the disposition of American naval forces. The terms of this agreement were called to Admiral Jellicoe by the British representative on April 13, 1917, he declared.

The officer also charged that without notifying him before hand, the department arranged with the French naval attaché to send 10 or more yachts to combat submarines off the French coast; arranged to establish two naval bases in France; sent naval aviation forces to that country; dispatched six destroyers from Boston; sent 100 cannon to France on naval colliers; started a campaign in the newspapers for a North Sea mine barrage; dispatched the Fifth Destroyer Squadron from St. Johns to Queenstown and sent four additional destroyers from New York to join his forces.

Some of these vessels, he said, arrived overseas before he knew of their allocation to his command. In most cases, he said, he received belated information from French and British sources, but seldom in time to make proper adjustments and arrangements for receiving the ships.

Protests Unheeded

The Rear Admiral declared that while he protested continually against the department's failure to keep him informed, the situation was not remedied.

That great confusion existed with regard to the establishment of the bases in France, and that the department itself did not know what it wanted, was demonstrated, the rear admiral said, by a letter he received early in August from the officer assigned to command the Bordeaux base. This officer, he said, wrote that "the situation in France is not clear to me," and that when he had asked, upon being ordered to the command of the base, what his duties were, he had been unable to obtain any information.

"I asked the same question and got the same answer from all the other heads in the Navy Department," the officer said. "After waiting about four weeks I received orders to proceed with a party of eight persons, but still no instructions."

A similar condition existed with regard to American naval aviation forces sent abroad, Rear Admiral Sims said.

Mr. Hoover Declines to Comment

Read Admiral Sims' testimony was interrupted so that Herbert Hoover might testify at the Rear Admiral's request. Mr. Hoover refused to comment on American naval policies, although questioned along that line several times by Chairman Hale. He confined himself entirely to discussing the importance of maintaining an unbroken food supply for the allied armies, and of preserving merchant shipping.

A feeling of the "utmost anxiety" as to the situation and the final outcome of the war prevailed in France, Italy, and Great Britain in April, 1917, because of the great shortage of food supplies, Mr. Hoover said. At that time, he stated, France and Italy had breadstuffs sufficient for only three or four weeks, and the German submarine campaign was making heavy inroads on supplies en route from the United States. He added that the greatest contribution that the United States could make was a vigorous cooperation with the Allies against the U-boat campaign.

In refusing to comment on naval

policies or the disposition of the navy's forces, Mr. Hoover said that was a matter with which he had nothing to do and of which he had little knowledge.

"You made a report to the Navy Department upon your return from Europe in 1917, did you not?" asked Chairman Hale.

"I do not believe that I did," Mr. Hoover replied. "I made reports at that time to the President and to the Council of National Defense."

FRANCIS NITTI FORMS NEW ITALIAN CABINET

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Saturday)—According to today's papers, the Italian Cabinet will be reconstituted with Francis Nitti as Premier and Minister of the Interior. Other members of the Cabinet will be:

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Victor Scialoja.

Minister of the Treasury, Mr. Luzzati.

Minister of War, Mr. Bonomi.

Minister of the Colonies, Mr. Fera.

Minister of Justice, Mr. Mortara.

Minister of Finance, Mr. Schanzer.

Minister of Marine, Mr. Denicola.

Ministry of Industry, Mr. Ferraris.

Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Falconi.

Minister of Public Works, Mr. Denava.

Minister of Public Instruction, Mr. Torre.

Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, Mr. Alliso.

Mr. Torre was joint author with Dr. Anton Trumbitch, the Jugo-Slav Foreign Minister, of the Italo-Jugo-Slav agreement which was incorporated in the pact of Rome, Mr. Luzzati was Premier from March, 1910, to March, 1911.

Mr. Nitti has had to do without the help of the (Roman) Catholic Party, who was expected to be represented in the new government by Mr. Meda. The clericals desired a complete change of ministers and the acceptance of their minimum program.

SIDELIGHTS ON THE ERZBERGER VERDICT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin

BERLIN, Germany (Friday)—When the Berlin law court today, after a trial extending over many weeks, gave its judgment in the libel action brought by Matthew Erzberger in his favor, it nevertheless severely condemned his political and financial transactions during his ministry.

The action was brought by Mr. Erzberger, the German Minister of Finance and leader of the Roman Catholic Center Party and one of the chief supporters of the Republican Government against one of the Junker leaders and a former Minister, Dr. Helfferich.

The trial has aroused great political feelings, and though technically the verdict was given in Mr. Erzberger's favor, it is practically in Helfferich's favor, and is felt to mean the downfall of the Republican Government's "strong man." It is bound to have far-reaching political consequences.

GERMANY AND HER TREATY OBLIGATIONS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin

BERLIN, Germany (Thursday)—The statement made by the French Premier, Alexander Millerand, that Germany is avoiding carrying out the military clauses of the Peace Treaty and is concealing large stocks of war matériel, and the threat accompanying the statement have occasioned great surprises here. This evening's newspapers publish a semi-official denial of the truth of Mr. Millerand's charges. It is pointed out that the entente military commissions here have a right to insist that all the clauses of the Peace Treaty are carried out and that the German Government has not the slightest desire to evade its obligations.

AMERICANS APPLY TO INTERNATIONAL

National Socialist Party Seeks Affiliation With the Moscow Group, Making Reservations on Mass Action and Violence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The national secretary of the Socialist Party has made application to G. Zinoviev of Moscow for admission of the American Socialist Party to the third (Moscow) International. It is announced in the latest press statement from the national office of the Socialist Party. This action was taken in conformity with the recent vote of the membership favoring that policy.

Commenting on the foregoing announcement last night, Oliver C. Wilson, of Chicago, a member of the national executive committee, said: "The national secretary has notified the secretary of the Moscow International that the members of the American Socialist society have voted to affiliate, with reservations, and inclosing the minority report which the membership had adopted. The reservation principally made is in regard to those sections of the manifesto of the Socialist International in which mass action and violence were propagated, the American Socialists holding such recommendations have no place."

Italians Were Admitted

"These are practically the same reservations, as I understand, that the Italian Socialists made when applying to the third International, and they were admitted. We have taken the regular course and whether we shall be admitted or not, I don't know. We can only wait to see. We can't tell what they will do."

"We have not been able to find out clearly just what the connections are that might be with the Moscow International, but we suppose they may be the same as in the case of past internationals, through the usual international secretary, the position Morris Hillquit has held for a number of years. If the Moscow International held a congress, delegates would be sent."

"There is no doubt the great majority in the Socialist Party are for the Moscow International, with the reservations made in the resolution adopted. A certain element in the last convention, which was in the majority there, felt differently, but the membership forced their hand, and the membership in the party is supreme. I feel myself that their position is sound. The membership only wants to go along with international groups which hold the same views that they hold."

Opposition to War

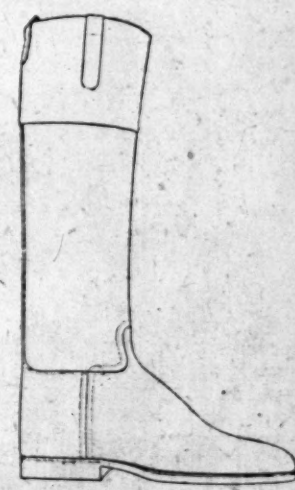
"The Socialist parties affiliated with the Moscow International were all opposed to war, and the feeling among our own people is to maintain this unity. This will make the party stronger in the United States, in the sense that it is and has been opposed to war."

"Affiliation with the Moscow International would not have any particular effect on the policy of the American Socialist Party. No international congress has any legislative power. It is only a moral power, and this applies to the Third International as well as to those that preceded it. Every party has to work out its destiny in its own country."

The publicity department of the National Socialist Party also states that the party's national executive committee voted to send a delegate in response to an invitation from the Independent Labor Party of England to a congress "to unite all the Socialist parties opposed to the compromising tactics of the second international." If the congress was held the coming June.

McAfee's

38 Dover Street
LONDON, W. 1.



Makers of the finest quality West End made boots and shoes, both Ladies' and Gentlemen's.

Polo boots, Golf shoes with special soles. Smart walking town boots. Pretty Brocade evening shoes.

A. B. McAfee, managing director of this company, is now in the States for the purpose of fixing up agencies for the sale of these shoes and will be pleased to show samples by appointment. Letters to Commodore Hotel, New York.



THE WINDOW
of the WORLD

Through the window,
Through the window
Of the world,
Over city, over sea,
Down the river, flowing free
Toward its meeting with the sea,
I am looking
Through the window
Of the world.

The Rotterdam Herons

The gray herons of Rotterdam, familiar to the city for centuries, have gradually, according to a correspondent of The Times of London, been pushed out of their old territories to make way for the growth of the port. The waters had been gathered into canals, the spaces began to dry, and little by little new streets built on piles invaded the heron ground. Herons, unlike storks, do not take to the dwellings of men, but they cling desperately to their nesting-places, the elms and the willows of the boulevards. Finally ousted, they preserved but one refuge and that the Zoological Gardens, which in 1857 was established on one of the reclaimed areas. Some of the herons were put in an aviary and some of the wild ones, watching the proceedings, set up house in the elms close by. And so it came about that Rotterdam Zoological Gardens can proudly lay claim to a natural heronry in their gardens. But since 1857 Rotterdam has grown, and the parent birds have now four miles to fly to reach the waters for food for their nestlings. They cover the distance by day and night over the tramways, railways, and the noise and smoke of a city, the return to the nest marked by the usual outburst of welcoming cries from the voracious young.

Cats of Warsaw in War Time

A picturesque story of the war comes from Warsaw, where all the cats had disappeared. One went about the city and saw never a cat. So completely had the cats vanished that when the Red Cross warehouse, just outside of Warsaw, became overrun with rats and mice, to the serious damage of food and clothing stored in it, almost every other expedient was thought of and tried before it occurred to anybody that perhaps there might be a cat or two still left somewhere in the community. Then some official of the warehouse mentioned to a Polish workman that if a cat could be found, the animal would be a great help in protecting the Red Cross property; and from here, there, and everywhere came the wives of the citizens, and the citizens themselves, each carefully bearing a treasured cat. As the story goes, there seemed to be as many cats offered for duty in the Red Cross warehouse as there were rats and mice at work in it. The emergency had overcome the unwillingness of the people to admit that they were guarding their pets, and after a guardian had been chosen for the warehouse, the cats again disappeared from Warsaw.

Motor Boat From War's Crucible

The pacifists at least cannot find in the motor boat an insidious enemy of their own peculiar tenets, but it is an awkward fact that the motor boat is going to be the better for the war. This is shown conclusively by the Motor Boat Show in New York. One significant fact is that virtually every exhibitor at the show had tales to tell of inquiries made by men who first came to know of the enjoyment and sport offered by power craft during their service afloat in the service of Uncle Sam. The English can tell the same tale of their mosquito fleet that did such yeoman service "wherever it was a little damp." A most encouraging statement, that the influence of war experience makes for increased smoothness of design, is to be noticed. It has been a feature of motor boats designed for pleasure and business in the past that sea-worthiness has been sacrificed either to comfort or speed or both, and the fact that the motor boat seldom has sail power has sometimes been unpleasantly emphasized. Too many have known what it was to have the motor stopped and presently to ship a sea or two. There lay the craft, her cockpit awash, while she bumped and staggered helplessly. To meet such contingencies, there is more tendency to inclose the bridge deck and thus to have the controls under cover, a most practical change. Nothing is said of any device whereby the chug-chug of the fisherman's power boat is to be tamed and mollified. This hardy adventurer does not mind the noise, but others who have seen a whole stretch of honest coast made well-nigh intolerable by this nuisance. Perhaps it is a small matter of enforcing the law.

Encouraging Australian Letters

A novel move for the encouragement of Australian literature has been announced by Mr. Holman, Premier of New South Wales. It is proposed that a special committee shall examine each original literary work of the year, and recommend the purchase by the state government of the copyright of

CHINA RECOVERING LOST INSTRUMENTS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

According to Article 131 of the Peace Treaty, Germany is ordered to surrender certain valuable astronomical instruments which she removed from Peking during the Boxer Rebellion in 1900. Not only is she to restore them to their rightful owners, but she is to defray all expenses incurred in removing the instruments from Potsdam, transferring them to Peking and setting them up in the observatory there. This is an exceedingly interesting bit of history, and from 1900 right up to the present day the fate of these instruments has been much discussed in China, Germany, France, America and England.

The Peking Observatory is mentioned by Marco Polo, and the date of its construction, in the southeastern corner of the Tartar city, is generally ascribed to the reign of Kublai Khan, founder of the Mongol dynasty, in 1279 A.D.

Original Instruments

The original instruments were: (1) An armillary sphere; (2) a transit instrument; (3) a brass globe; (4) a sector, which, according to some of the best known writers, was constructed under the Yuan, or Mongol, dynasty. In 1673 six new instruments were made by order of the then Emperor Kang-hsi, under the superintendence of a missionary and the official astronomer, to replace the old instruments. These consisted of: (1) A zodiacal sphere; (2) equinoctial sphere; (3) azimuthal horizon; (4) sextant; (5) altitude instrument; (6) celestial globe.

In 1715 the azimuth and altitude instrument was made; the construction of this being said to have taken place in France, and sent as a present to the Emperor by Louis XIV.

The war has been responsible for clearing up many things, and not the least among them is the restoration to China of this very valuable property which the Germans had the audacity and the unscrupulousness to remove. It is interesting and illuminating to read through the French, German, and English periodicals of 1901, and see what indignation was caused throughout Europe at this act of vandalism on the part of Germany. Nevertheless, she faced this indignation, made plausible excuses for herself and retained the valuable instruments, though only for a time, for they are to be restored to their rightful owners, and that, according to the Peace Treaty, within 12 months of the signing of the Treaty.

Placed in Orantery

The Chinese astronomical instruments were carried off from Peking about the middle of 1901, and when they arrived in Germany were placed in the Orantery, in Sans Souci Park, in Berlin. The instruments were packed in 56 cases, and weighed 26,000 kilograms. Prince Chun, who had been sent to Germany as an atonement in connection with the Baron von Ketteler affair, was in Berlin at the time of the arrival of the instruments. Out of respect for his feelings they were not placed in the Orantery until he had left the city. When they were set up there was another outcry from a section of the German press protesting against their retention, which, it maintained, unlike guns and flags, could not be regarded as lawful booty. At the same time another section of the press defended this act on the part of Germany by pointing out that if Germany had not taken possession of them some other power would have done so, or they would have been destroyed. The demand that they should be returned was regarded as nonsensical by this party, which pointed out that the matter might be settled by reducing the amount of the Chinese indemnity by the estimated value of the instruments. This argument caused great indignation throughout Germany, for, considering the fact that the French Government prevented a section of the instruments being taken away by its officers, it was thought that the German Government was lowering the country in the eyes of the world, and how it could stoop to such an act of sheer vandalism the German public could not understand. True, the government tried to justify their action in the eyes of the people by stating that the astronomical instruments were purchased from China after the Emperor had refused to accept them as a present. On numerous inquiries being made there appears to have been absolutely no truth in this statement whatsoever.

The exact description of the articles seized by the Germans is as follows: two armillary spheres (spheres armillaires); one celestial globe (globe celeste); one sextant (sextant); one azimuthal horizon (horizon azimuthal).

Offer to Restore

After the signing of the final peace protocol in Peking, the German Government offered to restore the instruments to China, a fact which goes to prove that they were taken away in the first place as spoils of war. The Chinese Government, however, refused the offer, owing to the inconvenience and difficulties they would be put to in conveying them back to China.

The Times of London of August, 1901, made some interesting remarks on the subject, according to which we see that the French officers tried to get a share of the booty, but were prevented from so doing by their government. The French and German generals with the approval of Count von Waldersee removed from the wall of Peking the valuable astronomical instruments, which had been erected more than two centuries ago. It is sufficient evidence of their marvelous beauty to say that although the Chinese destroyed every other trace of the foreigner in the city during the rebellion of 1900, they left the instru-

ments intact, so highly were they valued. The excuse made by the German officers for appropriating these instruments was that since the return of the court to Peking was hardly probable it would not have been right to leave them where they might be injured when Peking was no longer the capital.

CALIFORNIA HILLS AT EVENING

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The merry party of tramps were picturesque in their hiking costumes: stout boots, leggings, khaki suits, loose shirts, and soft sombrero hats. The scarlet tied a couple of the women gayly flaunted added a happy dash of color to the scene. Their objective was the summit of Mt. Hollywood, a low mountain in the heights that protect the city of Los Angeles.

No paths led them along the rugged ridge of hills; they scrambled to the top of the lowest ridge, and then threaded their way as best they might through the sage and greasewood bushes.

On the top of one hill the ground was shaly, and the low, stiff greasewood more sparse. The red bark of the manzanita glowed softly against the grayish green of the sage bush foliage. The hot sun seemed to bring forth a delightful pungent fragrance from the wild bushes. There in an open space, a trap-door spider's home was discovered. Each member of the party wanted to lift the tiny hinged door, fitted so nicely over the long, narrow, silk-lined tube which went vertically into the ground about five inches. From the contemplation of this marvel of workmanship, the tramps turned to a stately panicle of white blossoms of the Spanish bayonet, rising regally from the cluster of rigid, spine-tipped leaves. The serrated ranks of snowy bayonets on the hillside seemed like a legion of warriors storming the high citadel above. Each delicate, waxen flower cup with the touch of black in the center sent forth a fragrance easily distinguishable from all the other odors.

Then the party dipped into a hollow darkened by scrub oak trees. Each found a comfortable resting-place and drank the refreshing water from convenient canteens. The hpt sun's rays were growing more oblique. A perceptible coolness was felt in the air. Soon the party set out again, walking briskly in order to reach the summit in time for the sunset. When nearly there, one member of the party gave a great exclamation of joy. "A Mariposa, a Mariposa!" There in the reddish rays of the setting sun, high above the gray and greens, floated a lilac butterfly-like, which in Spanish is called Mariposa because of the resemblance to that fairy creature. Balanced on a tender reedlike stem, swayed back and forth by every breeze, the beautiful tuliplike flower turned its sweet face up to the blue California sky, charming in its gaiety.

The party reluctantly left the little queen of the wild flowers, and after a last scramble over rock and brush finally stood exultant on the summit of Mt. Hollywood. From there they obtained a commanding view of all the lesser hills of the range, the San Fernando Valley on the right, and the Los Angeles Valley on the left, and above all the immense expanse of gorgeously colored skies.

After the darkening blue and gray shadows had slowly crept along the chain of hills and the valleys on either side had settled lower and lower into the night, suddenly, the light upon the mass upon mass of twinkling lights patterned the land. On the San Fernando side, far-reaching blinking lines marked the avenues, some built by the state and others by enterprising real estate companies, avenues of concrete with parkways of palms and red roses set off by ornamental electric lamps. On the Los Angeles side, the lights flashed on in sections, overlapping, changing, twinkling in and out, until the whole city was flooded with brilliancy.

During the silence of appreciation, the poet in the party softly began to quote Milton's famous words:

Now came still Evening on, and Twilight gray
Had in her sober Livery all things clad;
Now glow'd the Firmament
With living Sapphirs; Heavens that led
The starry Host, rode brightest, till the Moon
Rising in clouded Majesty, at length
Apparent Queen unvail'd her peerless light,
And o'er the dark her Silver Mantle
threw!

THE LINEN SHOP

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FIFTY YEARS AGO

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

In an old-fashioned town by the sea, stood an old-fashioned house in a queer little old-fashioned square. Quirly little seven-stepped flights of stairs raced up past three stories. Above these, a great garret ran the whole length of the house. The part to the left of the stairs made a brave store or lumber room, its only light a skylight; the part to the right was a fearsome place forbidden to the youngsters with solemn warnings that if they trod there, they would fall through on to "mother's bed" in the room below. One girl and four boys were the light and liveliness and sound of that house.

The nursery, a big square room on the ground floor, was the scene of many an uproar and many a play. The older boys, as boys will, sometimes oppressed the younger ones. Occasionally it reached such heights that the good nurse Jemina, exasperated beyond even her patience, tied one or both firmly to the nursery bed post with the clothes rope, where they had to endure the jeers of their escaped victims. Once in the middle of such an episode a policeman came to the door, asking for "the maister," who was a magistrate. The chance was too good to be missed, and nurse administered terrors of the law in judicious doses to faces somewhat disturbed. Peace reigned till next time—old John, who brought sticks to the house, said one day, "Tam Soutar's ta'en to the court an' the maister's awa' sittin' on him."

Skirmishes in Rehearsal

What skirmishes took place when Otterbourne or some historic tournament was rehearsed. Many doughty deeds were done, and many terrific casualties inflicted, and many a groaning warrior borne out on the tray trestle which supported many forms sagging downwards. Hilarious spectators, convulsed with laughter, were ranged around the walls—best seats twopenny, inferior ones, a penny.

One of the older boys kept his treasures in the garret in an old calfskin box, plentifully studded with brass nails; the other kept his in a battered, but precious tin box. When oppression was strong and redress not to be thought of, the little boys could be heard tearing upstairs full speed, shouting, "My! Your hairy trunk'll catch it." "My! Your Tinnny will get it," and resounding kicks would echo through the house—sometimes, alas! to be drowned in more oppression and trouble. The grief of Tertius was easily assuaged. He soon found comfort in his beloved tortoise, which had sluggish feelings, and worried no one. It crawled about in shiny splendor, for its owner polished it faithfully with the best furniture polish.

"Pastry and Turbot"

Family worship was regularly observed in the old house. Sunday evenings were special occasions when the chapter was read aloud verse by verse, each one taking his turn. A raw young country servant maid, who never stuck for a pronunciation, upon the gravity of the gathering one evening by reading with great gusto and no hesitation, "And Dawit cam' doom from the temple with pastry an' turbot." (Psaltery and tabret). Worship had to be abruptly abandoned, the only time such a thing happened in the house. The church attended by that family was within a stone's throw of the house. One Wednesday evening when prayer meeting was going on the boys were busy setting off what they called "pooder devils," on the stump of an old tree. The good minister stood it as long as he could, and then, looking up with a twinkle said, "I think, Mr. Allan, you had better go and see what your boys are about."

When Hallowe'en came round, great doings went on. Days before, the farm folk, who daily supplied milk, sent in two or three big Swedish turkeys. After father had carefully cut off the lid, all set to, with knives, to "hauk" out the inside. They were "bounk" not to go too near the outside. Father was a master hand at

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PHOENIX, ARIZONA

drawing, and he it was who drew the wonderful faces and carefully carved them out. On Hallowe'en when candles were lit, and lids on, they were the pride of the square, for no one had lanterns like these.

Tubs and Apples

What fun went on in that nursery when tubs were filled with water, and apples were cut in quarters and eager young folk stood round with three-pronged forks poised—squealing with joy when a piece of apple was speared by a falling fork. Whole apples were tied to strings hung from the ceiling, and wary ones, with hands kept behind backs, tried to get a bite from the elusive apple. The best way was for two to fix an apple from opposite sides—there was some chance then.

But best fun of all was when the children stood round the high fire-guard fender, watching father as he heated the ladle of lead, borrowed from the plumber. A pall of cold water stood on the rug. When the lead was melted, he held the ladle in his right hand and the front door key in his left, and poured a little of the lead through the ring of the key into the water. There was a fizzle and a splash, and girls first and boys next lifted out the solidified metal, and decided what the shape was—a ship, or nails, or a lancet. Groups of dressed up "guisers," often with blackened faces, were allowed to go into the kitchen, where they sang songs, or capered about, sure they would be rewarded by Hallowe'en's own kindly fruit—nuts and apples.

LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

Sugar and the Douglas Fir

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

In a recent issue of your paper you publish an account of so-called sugar being obtained from the Douglas fir. The subject is utterly unworthy of serious consideration. I know whereof I speak, being an old resident of British Columbia, and having been acquainted with the fact that a slight exudation at the tips of some conifers, and not, if I remember rightly, confined to the Douglas fir, has been known to all old-timers and to myself sixty years ago.

That this slight crystallization is in sufficient quantities to be made use of by the natives, or that branches are broken down by bears in search of the exudation, is the height of fiction.

It would be well if newcomers, whether so-called professors or not, be sure of their facts before giving vent to their supposed discoveries. I long ago put down this secreted matter to the crystallization of the "honey-dew" produced by the aphids, which lives upon the trees, and is common to many other species in British Columbia; but I do not vouch for the correctness of this.

(Signed) J. R. ANDERSON,
Victoria, British Columbia, February 12, 1920.

SECRET OF VENISELOS' SUCCESS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

"The first time I saw him I asked him the secret of his extraordinary success," writes Take Jonescu, former Prime Minister of Rumania, in his book, "Some Personal Impressions," concerning Eleutherios VeniseLOS, Premier of Greece. "He replied that he had arrived at the right moment, and that he had adopted two rules of conduct: to tell his people the whole truth in all circumstances, and to be ready to leave office at any moment without regret."

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THE FIRST ROBIN

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

"Cheer-up, cheerily!"
Hear him sing.
"Cheer-up, cheerily!"
It is Springs!
First of his kin to venture forth.
Out of the South to the frozen North.
Bringing a message of joy and cheer.
That snow-time's going, that snow-time's here.

"Cheer-up, cheerily!"
Chirp and sing.
On top-most branch
He makes his swing.
Little he reck of frost and cold;
His heart is warm and his spirit bold.
He feels the Spring we cannot see—
He sings his vision to you and me.

"Cheer-up, cheerily!"
Heart of gold.
Your song is story
To us has told.
The Spring's within us; it can't be felt
Till Love's sun-rays our cold thoughts melt.
Oh, red-breasted robin, remain and sing:
"Cheer-up, cheerily! It's always Spring!"

PROTECTION OF BIRDS IN MIGRATION NORTH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—"Spare migrating birds," is a warning just issued to Michigan sportsmen by Frederick A. Eaton, assistant United States district attorney at Detroit. The message is also intended to reach the juvenile Detroiters who are preparing to go forth this spring in search of wild birds.

The law has declared it a closed season for the shooting of migratory game birds, Mr. Eaton announces. Flocks even now are winging their way northward and in a few weeks there will be many more. According to the assistant district attorney, the small boy who interferes with any of these birds will be liable to federal prosecution.

Michigan's federal game wardens are preparing for their annual drive on game law violators and Mr. Eaton, after conferences with them, is preparing to press such cases in the United States district court. Local observers say that the flocks in following the Detroit River often rest on its banks temporarily and the game wardens have been instructed to make the banks of the Detroit River a safe roosting place for wild birds during the migration period.

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act was framed by Congress, following the convention between the United States and Canada, to protect the wild fowl that came within their northern borders during the summer months. The only persons exempted by the treaty are Eskimos and Indians on reservations who seek the birds for food.

Mr. Eaton has received reports from Dominion officials revealing wanton destruction of wild birds in flocks traveling to their summer shelter, which has resulted in the complete extinction of many species and the thinning out of others. It may soon be necessary, he says, for the governments of the United States and Canada to deny the Eskimos and Indians the privilege they now hold.

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Portland, Sixth and Morrison Sts.
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Tacoma, 925-33 Broadway
Spokane, 508-10 Sprague Avenue
Fresno, J and Mervel Streets

PLEA FOR PEOPLE TO STATE CHOICE

A. Mitchell Palmer Argues That
Delegates to the Conventions
Should Be Instructed Both as
to Nomination and Platform

HARRISBURG, Pennsylvania.—Proposals that uninstructed delegates be sent to the national convention were attacked here on Saturday by A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General, who told the Pennsylvania Palmer-for-President campaign committee that "the people should instruct their delegates both as to nomination and platform."

Characterizing the trend for uninstructed delegates as a distinctly backward step, Mr. Palmer said that the presidency was an office which belonged to the people, and that they were entitled to know what men were being urged for their consideration as a party nominee.

"The members of the national convention are delegates, not representatives," he said.

"They are supposed to speak the mind of the people who send them. In order that they may surely do this, it seems to me eminently proper that, wherever state laws permit, the people should instruct their delegates with respect to both nomination and platform."

"I am not in accord with the proposal that the people should take no part in the campaign, and that uninstructed delegates to the national convention should be left perfectly free to make such a nomination and write such a platform as political expediency or the plans of party leaders at the time may dictate."

"To deny the people the right of selection would be a distinctly backward step, which I would be very sorry to see our party take. In those states where public opinion has compelled the opportunity for the people to pass directly upon men and measures, the voters are entitled to know also the political affiliations and convictions of all who are being presented for their consideration."

Why Governor Objects
Edward I. Edwards Wants His Name
Left Off Primary Ballots

TRENTON, New Jersey.—Gov. Edward I. Edwards, who asked that his name be left off the presidential primary ballots in Illinois, has been informed that his request will be granted. He announced that he has sent similar requests to his supporters in other states.

The Governor set forth his reasons for not wishing his name placed on the primary ballots in a letter to Ira L. Savin, an Indiana supporter, in which he says:

"It is my opinion that the national convention should be made up of uninstructed Democrats, who will be left free to choose as their standard bearer that man who most fittingly represents the principles for which the party stands. When I say the principles for which the party stands, I mean, necessarily, those things which are best for the nation. Nomination for the office of President, which no one can decline, should not be made dependent on the personal equation, but rather upon the convictions of and the principles for which the candidate stands."

"There are certain questions on which I have pronounced and decided views, and I shall do all that I can to induce the convention to incorporate in the platform of the party declarations on those subjects. As you well know, one of them is the matter of the Eighteenth Amendment to the federal Constitution. It is my mature judgment that I should not allow my name to be submitted to the people in any primary, for the reason stated. Furthermore, wherever I have been placed in nomination it is my purpose to request that the nominating petitions be withdrawn."

Governor Edwards' Name Withdrawn
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The name of Edward I. Edwards, Governor of New Jersey, which was placed in the Democratic presidential primaries of this State by organized wet Democrats of Chicago, has been withdrawn by the Secretary of State on Governor Edwards' request. This will leave no contest in the Democratic primaries, the delegates going uninstructed to the Democratic national convention.

INCREASED EXPRESS CHARGES SOUGHT

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Increased express charges, ranging from 10 to 75 per cent, and estimated to yield \$25,000,000 additional revenue annually, were asked by the American Railway Express Company in a petition filed on Saturday with the Interstate Commerce Commission. The company estimated its deficit for 1919 at \$22,056,000.

The company asked for a flat 25 per cent increase on the present commodity rates east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio rivers. Between that district and other sections the increase would be 10 per cent, with rates on milk and cream practically as charged by the railroads.

The largest increase sought was for actual hauling, 75 per cent additional in the eastern district and 50 per cent elsewhere. An increase of 33 1-3 per cent was asked for terminal handling.

STATE TO TAKE TUNNEL
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Under the provisions of an act of the Massachusetts Legislature the State is to take over the Cambridge subway from the

Boston Elevated Railway Company within the next 30 days, providing both parties agree to the price certification of the State Department of Public Utilities, submitted last week, and set at \$7,863,000. The act provided that the State should not pay more than \$8,000,000 for the tunnel.

INCREASE IN MEXICO OF OIL PRODUCTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Activity in the oil districts of Mexico is being increased in the effort to make up at least a part of the world's oil shortage, which has been the cause of serious concern recently. It was stated by an official in close touch with the situation that no company which has applied in the regular way for a permit has been refused. The production in Mexico last year amounted to 75,671,685 barrels of oil, according to official government figures received here. This is an increase of approximately 10 per cent over the 1918 output. The bulk of the oil exported went through Tampico, more than 6,000,000 tons out of a total of 11,250,000 tons, with 4,368,000 tons through Tuxpam and less than 1,000,000 tons through Porto Mexico and all other ports.

Osage Output Taken Over
United Press via The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The government has decided to take over the entire oil production of the Osage Indian Nation, totaling 15,000,000 barrels a year, to insure its supply of fuel oil for the Navy Shipping Board and War Department.

DAYLIGHT - SAVING ORDINANCE OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Philadelphia News Office

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—The Chamber of Commerce has asked the new council to repeal the daylight-saving ordinance, which goes into effect in this city on March 28, on the ground that it will cause much confusion. The chamber points out that surrounding towns will conform to standard time, the railroads also will be compelled to, and government plants, such as League Island and the Frankford Arsenal, will naturally make no change in their clocks. Inquiry among members of the present council brought out the opinion that the possibility of making any change is decidedly dubious.

New York's Daylight Campaign
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Marcus M. Marks, president of the National Daylight Saving Association, has appealed to citizens of New York to write to their senators and assemblymen, asking them to oppose the repeal of the daylight saving ordinance now before the Legislature, stating that 95 per cent of the people are opposed to its repeal.

BILL FOR SERVICE MEN EXPECTED SOON

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The drafting of a bill to provide some sort of relief for discharged service men will be started today by the House Ways and Means Committee. Joseph W. Fordney (R.), Representative from Michigan, chairman of the committee, announced on Saturday that the hearings which have been in progress for two weeks would be closed temporarily.

Several additional witnesses may be called during the committee sessions, however, that "the committee wants to get to work on some workable plan."

Before suspending the hearings, the committee heard a new proposal for obtaining funds, advanced by Jerome A. Ditch of Cleveland, Ohio, who advocated the organization of a company capitalized at \$2,000,000,000 for the operation of the merchant fleet, with former service men as stockholders.

WOMEN IN LUMBER INDUSTRY
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Public recognition of the importance of women in the lumber industry is just beginning to appear, according to a statement issued by the National Lumber Manufacturers Association. Women have had places on the big convention programs in the lumber industry this winter, and their addresses on home buildings have directed attention anew to their importance as a factor in selling lumber.

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ST. LOUIS UNION TEACHERS BARRED

Board of Education, Said to Be
Popularly Supported, Votes to
Refuse Reemployment to All
Affiliated With A. F. of L.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its St. Louis News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri.—Teachers belonging to a union Labor organization will not be employed by the Board of Education of St. Louis, according to a statement made by Jesse McDonald, president, following a formal announcement issued by the board in which its position was outlined. All members, at a recent meeting, were agreed on that point. President McDonald stated that as all teachers are employed by the year, there will be no effort to break present contracts, but at the close of the present school year no teachers affiliated with Labor organizations will be nominated for appointments. In dealing with the Labor union question, the announcement of the Board of Education said:

"An analysis of the vote of the recent election which authorized for a year only the present tax rate for school purposes, is not reassuring, and the members of the board are anxious for the safety of the school system that a continuation of that rate should not be jeopardized. But a formal alliance with a trade union of those who are to teach all the children of the people cannot be helpful, and may prove fatal to such a continuation."

"But over and above that practical objection, it is the opinion of each of the members of the board at the conference that the alliance of any teacher with a Labor organization, or affiliation with any trade union, is contrary to good public policy and inimical to the interests of the schools, and the members will feel bound to give expression to that conviction in discharging every duty that hereafter falls on them as members of the board."

The High School Teachers Association, numbering about 90 per cent of the personnel, or about 400 members, recently voted to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor through the St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union. This vote followed a discussion of months, with demands for salary increases and the resignation of two high school principals, two assistant principals and several instructors who alleged inability to live on the salary paid.

The non-union public and the newspapers of St. Louis are opposing the teachers and backing the stand taken by the board. Union Labor in St. Louis numbers about 85,000 members and naturally is favoring the move of the high school teachers. The feeling is growing that an attempt is being made to make a "closed shop" of the St. Louis public schools. There is some possibility that the Grade Teachers Association will follow in the path taken by the High School Association.

PRESIDENT TAKES LONG MOTOR RIDE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—President Wilson was apparently much improved yesterday. He went with Mrs. Wilson and Dr. Cary T. Grayson on a motor trip of more than two hours' duration and seemed to enjoy it very much.

The news from Germany caused him slight apprehension, apparently. It is believed here that the President's condition is now nearly normal, and that he will be able to handle personally any problems that arise out of the German counter-revolution within the province of this country's interests.

MR. GOMPERS URGES UNITY OF LABOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The action of A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General of the United States, in issuing an injunction restraining the coal miners from striking, was characterized by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, at a recent meeting here, as the beginning of the end of representative government, as the right of workers to stop work, if they wished, was an inherent con-

stitutional right, while requiring them to work when they do not wish to, is to enslave them.

Mr. Gompers also attacked the "blessing of sanctity" given by the United States Supreme Court to the decision on stock dividends, as "an invasion of the people's rights by the judicial tribunals of this country."

The progress of Labor was not revolutionary, he continued, making a plea for unity in the ranks, since the fight being waged by Labor was for all the people and all Labor.

SIR THOMAS WHITE DEFENDS POLICY

Acting Premier of Canada Predicts
Sir R. Borden Would
Sweep Country at an Election

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—Sir Thomas White's recent speech in the House of Commons, briefly reported by the Canadian News Office, has created very considerable comment in political circles. It was the best speech on behalf of the present Administration that the House has listened to this session. In view of the outstanding preeminence of the speaker, some points in his speech call for special note. Denying that there was any constitutional need for an election, the former Minister of Finance pointed out that the mandate which was prepared by the Prime Minister, Sir Robert Borden, in 1917, dealt not only with war problems, but with problems arising out of the war.

"We have many of these problems with us today," he continued, "and we shall continue to have them for many years to come. I should think the government would be entirely misinterpreting its mandate if it for one moment thought of appealing to the country at the present time." The mandate of the people to Sir Robert and the Unionist Government of 1917 was still unfulfilled. The people of the country, he contended, did not want an election, but an opportunity to go about their business, and were quite willing to let the present government do the same. He predicted that if Sir Robert went to the people with a National Liberal-Conservative Government formed of the old Conservative Party and those Liberals who had joined his party in 1917, he would sweep the country.

The speaker denied that the Unionist Party had slighted the interests of the farmers. During the war the government had provided credits for \$300,000,000, which had been provided for the purpose of agricultural products of all kinds. Referring to the national policy, Sir Thomas White said that the country would "not tolerate any government with a fiscal policy which regards the tariff only as a means of raising the revenue and disregards the tariff as an instrument as it had been, and will continue to be, for the development of the resources of this country and the maintenance of its stability." He expressed the opinion that neither the farmer nor the workmen would support such a policy when they had heard both sides of the case.

Sir Thomas White then went on to defend his administration of the finances of the country, which had been strongly arraigned by Dr. Michael Clarke, Canadian financial conditions at the end of the war, he declared, had been the admiration of Great Britain and the United States. As to the inflation of Canadian currency, Sir Thomas said that Canada's currency today was less inflated than that of any other country in the world. The sole responsibility for the exchange situation was the war, and if they had had free trade the situation would have been aggravated. Sir Thomas White concluded his speech by urging the government to carry on. "Carry on," he said, "that is what the people of Canada expect this government to do."

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FUTILITY OF WET EFFORTS ASSERTED

Benefits of Prohibition Too Clear
to Permit of Nullification by
Congress, in Opinion of Council
for the Anti-Saloon League

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The latest attack on national prohibition is to be found in bills memorializing Congress to provide for 3 1/2 per cent beer. One of the states in which the liquor interests have been able to obtain action asking for such national legislation is Maryland. In regard to its attitude, Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of the Anti-Saloon League, said yesterday that it was useless for the Maryland Legislature to ask Congress to change a law which it had but recently adopted by a vote of two to one, especially as every vote since that time had indicated that Congress had not changed its mind in regard to the value of prohibition. He also pointed out that the decision of the Supreme Court had said in effect that Congress was justified in adopting the one-half of 1 per cent standard, its decision holding that "it is deemed impossible effectively to enforce prohibitory law or other law regulating the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, if liability is made to depend on the issuable fact whether or not the particular liquor made or sold is intoxicating."

Menace of Liquor in Politics
"A 3 1/2 per cent beer means the retention of the old beer saloon, with its corrupt influence on the community and the policies of the State and nation," said Mr. Wheeler.

"The liquor interests, according to the sworn testimony introduced before the Judiciary Committee, have been for years the most perfectly organized and corruptly active force in American politics. If state legislatures and all state executive officers, after a federal law is adopted, should use their influence to sustain it, rather than to join an outlawed evil in trying to bring it back to life, it would greatly benefit the community."

"It has been proven repeatedly that 3 1/2 per cent beer, which the proposed bill sanctions, is intoxicating. It is about the same as ordinary beer before the war. Every one admits that you can drink enough of 4 or 5 per cent beer to produce intoxication. One-third more in quantity of 3 1/2 per cent beer will produce practically the same effect as a 5 per cent beer."

"The remarkable results of prohibition are a complete vindication of the action by Congress in passing the national prohibition code," declared Mr. Wheeler. "Comparing the first six months under national prohibition with the last six months of open saloons, crime has decreased about 50 per cent. The chief of police in Cleveland said that murders have decreased one-half since prohibition went into effect. In many places branches of the criminal court are being abolished because they are not needed. Arrests for drunkenness have decreased nearly 60 per cent."

Inebriate Ward Closed

"The inebriate ward of the General Hospital in Philadelphia closed its doors July 1, 1919. The Danvers State Hospital in Massachusetts has decreased its cases for alcoholism over 60 per cent. Poverty is decreasing rapidly. In Beloit, Wisconsin, the chairman of the board in charge of the poor house announced recently, 'Prohibition is robbing the poor house of its tenants.' Accidents are decreasing. Mr. Stanley, president of the Cleveland Street Car Company, stated that shutting off of liquor had reduced the danger of accidents and removed the underlying cause of fights. Labor and business have been greatly benefited. The president of the Guardian and Trust Company, Cleveland, Ohio, says a record of all banks shows an increase in savings deposits which can be attributed to prohibition."

"In Bloomington, Illinois, the home of brewers and distillers, there are twice as many men under employment as were formerly in the employment of the distillers and brewers. Tramps are going to work and becoming instruments of production because there are no longer free lunches and the saloon store, says an official of the New York Central Railway Company.

"With decreased crime, misery and poverty, and increased wealth and productive power, the nation will not suffer long from the loss of revenue," Mr. Wheeler concluded.

Legion's Policy Cited
Action of Former Service Men in Aid of Wets Criticized

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BUFFALO, New York.—The effort of a few former service men who are "brewery tools" to line up all former service men in the Legislature in favor of a nullification beer bill, is the most unfortunate thing connected with the whole controversy at Albany, so William H. Anderson, state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League said here yesterday. He declared also that it was a violation of the policy of the American Legion not to enter politics, and of the Constitution and the law of Congress, which is the supreme law of the land, and added:

"Everybody honors the men who fought in France, but that service for the nation does not warrant them in turning against the welfare of the country which they once fought to defend," he said.

Calling attention to the fact that both state and national charters of the German-American Alliance had been revoked on the strength of uncontroverted testimony regarding its pro-German and anti-American activities during the war, and that it was found that the brewers had contributed large sums of money to that alliance with a view to using it for political purposes, and had also contributed to political campaigns in violation of state and federal statutes, Mr. Anderson warned that "the service men in the Legislature who intend to be patriots after the war, as well as during the war, need to open their eyes and realize how these same liquor and brewing interests are trying to use them."

**COMMUNITY SERVICE
CONFERENCE APPEAL**
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Gen. John J. Pershing yesterday appealed to the American people to give their support to the movement launched by Franklin K. Lane in calling a conference to meet in Washington on March 20 for the purpose of effecting a practical nation-wide community service. "To meet the problems of this critical period," said General Pershing, "we need effective community organizations. The great questions which confront us all must be solved from the bottom if we would have any lasting improvement. And to effect this we must have a conscientiously cooperating citizenship."

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FILM CENSORSHIP SAID TO BE FAVORED

Massachusetts Legislative Committee Appoints Subcommittee to Make Changes in the Measure Now Under Consideration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—State censorship of motion pictures is said to be favored by the Massachusetts Legislative Committee on Mercantile Affairs, which has a bill for this purpose under its consideration. In fact it is said to have informally announced a favorable position. A subcommittee is engaged in redrafting the measure with a view of making certain changes which the whole committee deemed advisable. It is expected that the new draft will be submitted tomorrow and that a report to the Legislature will follow shortly.

An uncommon amount of public demand for improved motion picture standards is indicated by statements of legislators to the effect that never have they been showered with so many letters and telephone calls as they have been on the subject of motion picture censorship. The thousands of persons who are cooperating with the state committee on motion pictures in promoting censorship are not relaxing their efforts. They say that they do not intend to allow the members of the Legislature to lose sight of the constructive potency of the bill nor of the fact that hundreds of thousands of citizens of the Commonwealth are behind the movement.

Friday afternoon the state committee on Motion Pictures met and organized on a permanent basis, convinced that regardless of whether or not the state censorship bill is passed, there will be a real need for some time for an active watch to see that a higher standard of films is really established. During the meeting Herbert C. Parsons, Massachusetts deputy commissioner of probation, gave a digest of evidence recently obtained from the probation officers throughout the State. This evidence, in the words of Mr. Parsons, conclusively showed that the statements of the opponents of state censorship that probation officers had rendered a verdict that motion pictures were not directly responsible for juvenile delinquency were, first, "not based on any fair survey of the opinion of probation officers and, second, completely misrepresented the opinion of officers in Massachusetts."

From letters received from 127 probation officers, Mr. Parsons then pointed out that only one of these had expressed an opinion that motion pictures were not injurious, which appeared to make it plain that the opinion of these officers had not really been sought by the National Board of Review. Furthermore, while the opinion of the officers was not asked by Mr. Parsons, 56 declared themselves outright for state censorship and the deputy commissioner read passages from these 56 that clearly indicated how strongly in favor of the measure the officers were, because of the juvenile delinquency caused by objectionable films.

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AR DECLARED ON MILK PROFITEERS

Alleged Attempt to Decrease Milk Production in New York State—Labor Party Appoints a Committee of Investigation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—It is expected that both federal and state authorities will begin an investigation of the reported action of the Sheffield Farms Company in requesting farmers to decrease their milk production, which Dr. Royal S. Copeland, health commissioner, describes as "a plan to create an artificial lack of supply, so prices, which are due to come down, may be kept up."

R. D. Cooper, president of the Dairyman's League, has said that organization is unalterably opposed to any reduction of milk production.

John D. Miller, vice-president of the league, charges that the health commissioner's action is intended to frighten consumers and thereby gain support for his "fair price milk committee," a state-empowered committee to control production and distribution of milk and fix prices. Such legislation, he believed, would drive dairymen to the north and render the city's milk supply uncertain.

The American Labor Party plans to resist the move of the Sheffield Farms Company and other distributors to restrict production, and has appointed a committee to study the situation. This committee will get in touch with representatives of farmers' organizations and work out a project for municipal milk distribution at cost.

"The Labor Party will resist vigorously the attempt of the milk trust to perpetuate war-time prices at the expense of the consumer and the farmer," said William Kohn, chairman.

"The exportation of prepared milk to Europe has ceased and there is now an opportunity for normal prices. The milk monopolists step in and exercise their tyranny over the farmer by restricting their purchase of milk, thus compelling him to slow down production and decrease the size of his dairy. The attempt of the Sheffield Farms Company to sustain artificial high prices is a double-edged outrage. It strikes the pocketbooks of farmers and tollers. It shows that the time is ripe for concerted action on the part of the farmers and consumers to break the stranglehold of the milk trust and of every other food monopoly."

Sign Told the Story

Dairymen Urged to Lessen Milk Supply—Financial Disclosures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BUFFALO, New York—Charges that the Sheffield Farms Company, Inc., sought to reduce milk production in New York State and elsewhere were sent to Howard Figg, special assistant to A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General, by James B. Stafford, federal fair price commissioner for New York State.

Supporting his charges, Mr. Stafford sent a copy of a sign which one of his investigators reported he found conspicuously placed at the Sheffield Dairy at Franklinville, New York. The sign manufactures cheese and butter, in addition to evaporating milk, the report says. The charge of attempting reduction of production is based on the sign which the investigator testified he found on the receiving door of the Franklinville plant. This sign read as follows:

"The export market of milk products has entirely stopped. It is, therefore, necessary that we restrict our purchases of milk. Under no circumstances can any creamery take on an additional dairy without first getting permission from this office, and permission will not be granted for new dairies until conditions change. All dairymen are urged not to increase their production of milk, and, if possible, to decrease it."

Inclosed with the investigator's report was a statement of the company's finances during the past decade. This report showed, Mr. Stafford said, that the firm sold milk at higher prices than ever before in 1918, and earned a dividend of 14 per cent, which was distributed to stockholders. It was also said there was charged off for depreciation and surplus sums exceeding the five-year average by \$498,000, the sum of this excess and dividends paid being \$774,000, or 5½ per cent of the invested capital.

Department of Justice Price Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Department of Justice has developed a plan for reducing meat costs to consumers by instructing them to buy cheaper grades of meat. To that end a campaign to promote what is to be known as "save money on meat weeks" will be conducted in all parts of the country. There will be four such weeks, covering different sections. It has been a contention of meat dealers when questioned as to what appeared to be unreasonably high prices that consumers would buy and its strict enforcement.

Justice, therefore, offers its educational campaign as its contribution toward reducing living costs. On each day of the "save money on meat weeks," it is stated, some particular cut or cuts of inexpensive variety will be featured and sold at a low rate.

ATLANTA CARS RUNNING AGAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia—After trying up the street railway system of Atlanta for nearly three days, the striking car-

men of the Georgia Railway & Power Company voted to resume work, and cars began to run again Friday evening. It is expected that further steps will be taken to investigate the claims of the men that the 15 per cent wage advance accorded them by a board of arbitration does not constitute a living wage. They demand 60 cents an hour maximum, but will receive 46 cents under the award, retroactive to January 1.

ANTARCTIC FLYING PROSPECTS GOOD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

LONDON, England—Capt. G. H. Wilkins, M.C., who was the pilot of the Blackburn-Kangaroo aeroplane which competed in the England to Australia flight returned to England recently, and in an interview with a press representative expressed his great disappointment at the unsuccessful termination of the flight. "The machine was going splendidly," he said "till we had traveled over the Mediterranean for about 80 miles, when an oil pipe got smashed, and we could only use one engine. We came back to the aerodrome on one engine, flying over the most difficult country to reach the landing ground. The machine in which I was flying is of the same type as the one which I shall fly in the antarctic except that the engine of the machine to be used in the south pole flight are being specially designed to withstand the cold."

Captain Wilkins, who was chief of the scientific staff of the Stefansson expedition to the antarctic, is going with the British Imperial Antarctic Expedition as chief of the scientific and aeronautical staff, and the south pole flight will be organized by him. Speaking of the prospects of flying in the antarctic, he said: "There are many days during the season when conditions are almost perfect. In the antarctic there are wide stretches of flat ice which make ideal landing grounds, so long as the machine is fitted with skids in the place of wheels. The machine which we are taking to fly to the south pole is, in my mind, the only possible machine. She possesses great climbing power, and even though we do experience a mishap on one engine, we can carry on with the other, until a suitable landing place is found. I flew 80 miles on one engine to find a landing ground on the Australia flight and I am convinced that we could have gone much further had it been necessary. I am keenly looking forward to the experience of flying in the antarctic."

MAPLE SUGAR CROP CALLS FOR WORKERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BURLINGTON, Vermont—Hundreds of thousands of maple trees will go untapped in Vermont this season because of the inability of the farmers to get help. Never in the history of the sugar-making industry were the farmers so eager to sugar on a large scale as this year, but all through Vermont the story is the same; they can only tap as many trees as they can take care of.

While the determining factor in a big maple sugar crop is the weather during the sugaring season, the preliminary conditions this year are said to be exceptionally good. For the past two years, too, the crop has been below normal, so everything indicates a good year. The farmers never have purchased so much sugar-making apparatus and the sugar utensil people report the biggest year in their experience. In many orchards pipe lines have been put in to help offset the scarcity of labor, but pipe lines can only be used in certain orchards. Man power is the big essential and in the past the roving farmhand has been used. This year there is said to be no such person, as the high wages in the industrial centers have drawn away more men than did the war. Most of the big sugar bushes are owned by farmers who depend on themselves and the members of their families for help during most of the year, and hire in outside aid during sugaring. They cannot get help this year, no matter what price they are willing to pay, they say.

KANSAS CLEAN-UP IS NOW UNDER WAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

TOPEKA, Kansas—The annual Kansas clean-up is now under way. It is said to be the largest and most thorough cleaning undertaken anywhere in this country. Every spring, urged by the Kansas club women and the state fire marshal, Kansas cleans out all the trash, tin cans, old papers, old rags, and other waste, and hauls it all away or burns it. As the flowers stick up their heads they greet a spic and span countryside. For five years now the club women as part of their city-beautiful and home-beautiful campaigns have put on the clean-up drives.

Mrs. B. F. Cress of Council Grove, chairman of the special committee of the Kansas Federation of Women's Clubs, has her complete district organization already at work and the district chairmen are now getting the local clubs under their jurisdiction into action. The actual drive will be made in April, when all back yards, alleys, cellars, and attics are to be cleaned. In the cities arrangements have always been made with the street cleaning departments for the free hauling of all this waste material to some dump ground. In the villages and country districts the trash is burned.

HARVARD FUND TOTALS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Boston district had contributed \$4,711,688 to the Harvard University Endowment Fund up to Saturday night; New York \$4,021,477, and outside districts, \$3,303,244 making a total of \$12,036,409.

PLAN FOR BANK OF AGRICULTURE

Adoption of Chilean or French System Would Stop High Rates of Interest to Producer, Says Texas Cattle Raisers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—E. C. Lasater of Texas, large cattle raiser and an officer of the National Live Stock Association, who came to Washington to set before the House Agriculture Committee an array of facts and figures in regard to the meat-packing industry's effect upon live-stock production, as well as upon the welfare of consumers, has proposals for financing growers of live stock which he believes would be of benefit to them and to the public.

The live-stock business is carried on largely on credit, and it is claimed that the borrowing at present has to be carried on through packer channels, through the very persons who buy the producers' live stock. Mr. Lasater says:

"In this country, the people get for their savings about 3 per cent. These same savings, when they get into actual use, producing the raw materials and foodstuffs for the Nation, are paid for by the farmer at 8 per cent."

"Our country is the only Nation among those supposedly civilized where the interest rates are higher to the producers of raw materials and foodstuffs than those charged to the mercantile and manufacturing pursuits."

"In the pre-war days, the difference between the Bank of France rate and that charged to the peasant engaged in agriculture, was usually about one-half of 1 per cent, and never more than 1 per cent. With us the difference between the commercial rates and credit to the farmer is usually 3 to 5 per cent."

The Chilean Plan

"Back in 1856, Chile was having great difficulty in financing farmers and ranchmen at a reasonable rate of interest, so the nation undertook to improve the situation by creating what was designated the Agricultural Bank of Chile. Their mode of operation was this: They created the machinery for valuing the farms and ranches of Chile, and when a farmer desired a loan, his holdings were appraised and a given amount of bonds issued against them—the Bank of Agriculture indorsing these bonds. They also created the machinery for handling these bonds in France. There was no real capital in Chile, at this time, and it could be used for this business. They undertook to furnish the farmers with credit at the rate of 8 per cent. In 1912, this rate had been reduced to 5 per cent—3 per cent less than this, one of the richest countries of the world, accords credit to their farmers. Up to this time, 1912, there had never been a default of interest on any of these bonds indorsed and supervised by the Agricultural Bank of Chile.

"What Chile did in 1856, could be easily done by this country in 1920."

The French System

"The mode of supplying credit to the peasant farmer of France is somewhat different. They also have organized a bank of agriculture which works about this way. A community organization, which we will term a local bank, say is composed of 20 farmers. One, John Smith, desires a loan of \$100 for a given purpose. It is passed upon by the directors of his local bank, and if approved, he executes his note in favor of the local bank. If the local bank has the money in hand, the note stops there. If the local bank does not have the money, the local indorses the note of John Smith and it is sent to the regional bank of agriculture—thus becoming two-name paper. If the regional bank has the funds, the note stops there, and the money is remitted to the local, and in the event that the regional has not the funds, it indorses the John Smith note. This makes it three-name paper. It is sent to the Bank of France for discount."

"When the Aldrich commission was investigating the banking systems of Europe, Mr. Aldrich asked if that was considered safe banking. The reply was that the Bank of France had never lost a dollar on paper so handled."

"Both of these methods could be enacted into law in the United States and used to advantage by the producers of live stock and all foodstuffs."

HOUSE COMMITTEES FOR LONDON SHOPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London News Office

LONDON, England—Over a thousand shop assistants were present at a meeting held in the Queen's Hall for the purpose of developing the organization of the Shop Assistants' Union in connection with West End drapery establishments.

Miss Tatbot, president of the union, who presided, said that before the war the position of shop assistants was entirely unsatisfactory, and today the position was unfortunately worse. While the cost of living had risen and large fortunes had been made, until recently shop assistants' wages had remained almost stationary. Happily, the position was changing; they had had the successful example of collective action and solidarity among the workers at the army and navy stores. People were now flocking to the union, and wage agreements were being set up by employers on the one side and the union on the other. During the past few weeks the union had been inundated with appeals from workers in West End houses, asking to be organized, and that meeting had been called for the purpose of

setting up "house" committees to keep the movement going. During the past two years they had more than trebled their membership and their funds were never in a better condition.

P. C. Hoffman, organizing secretary of the union, said that during the past year they had added nearly two million sterling to the wage bill of their members in London alone, without spending a penny on strikes. In the army and navy stores strike the union paid no strike pay; the directors were considerate and they paid it. Hitherto the employers had controlled the lives of their employees from top to bottom, but the union was standing for the policy of their members controlling their own working conditions. Considerable improvements in the wages and working conditions of the employees in several big London drapery establishments had been effected, and they were in negotiation with others for the same purpose. When they had a majority of union members among the employees of any firm they could take action, and to get that they wanted these "house" committees. The union was now reorganized by the Employers' Association, which had a membership of several thousand.

Several "house" committees were formed from the meeting.

ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION

Large Jail Savings Shown

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—For the first time in the history of Audrain County, one of the oldest in Missouri, its county jail at Mexico, is without an inmate. Sheriff J. G. Ford has not a prisoner, to say nothing of a "trustee" left to carry in the coal, milk the cows or do the round of chores done formerly by prisoners. Prohibition is the answer. There was a time when Mexico, one of Missouri's wettest towns, had a very considerable jail population. Columbia, county seat of Boone County, reports a similar condition, as does Paris, in Monroe County. Figures covering the entire State are not available, but reports from a considerable percentage of Missouri counties indicate that the savings through being relieved of the upkeep of prisoners and general jail maintenance will amount to large sums.

What Prohibition Is Doing For New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—"Prohibition has made only two changes in New York City: first the city is more prosperous because of it, and second, the city is less lawless because of it," says an article issued by the Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. "The business prosperity of the city was never greater," it asserts. The president of the Brevoort Savings Bank is quoted as saying: "A number of people have come to us to say that this is the first money they have ever saved, and that before prohibition all their excess earnings went into drink." The president of the Bowery Savings Bank: "I have no doubt that prohibition has had a great deal to do with our increased savings deposits."

The article says that "practically every former saloon which was for rent has been rented at an increased price." It names a dozen of instances in which greatly advanced prices have been obtained. The article quotes the Brooklyn Daily Eagle as saying, "The dissatisfied ones are growing fewer daily," and concludes: "So they are. The cold truth is that, New York's acceptance of prohibition, the beneficial results of the law, and the high average of efficiency in administration of the law constitute an eighth wonder. Here is a city drawn from the four corners of the earth, representing every tongue, and every degree of lawless inclination; a city of sports and hooligans as well as a city of business genius and patriotism. And that city is dry. The lights still blaze on Broadway, the restaurants are just as merry, the hotels are packed to the doors. . . . the theaters are full and running over, the sporting contests are mobbed by throngs of ticket buyers, business is at its peak of activity from Wall Street to the corner grocery of Seventh Avenue. Fifth Avenue is full of motor cars and furs and diamonds. They said the people of New York would not submit to prohibition, but they have. They said that it would make the city a dull imitation of its former splendor, but it hasn't. They said workmen would not work without beer, but they are doing it."

NO LIQUOR FOR PRESCRIPTIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Montana News Office

BUTTE, Montana—S. C. Ford, Attorney-General has announced that the recent ruling on the federal prohibition law that alcoholic liquor may be used in medical prescriptions, is of no effect in Montana. He bases his statement upon the Montana dry law, which became effective a month before federal prohibition. The Attorney-General announces that physicians and druggists found violating the Montana law by issuing or filling prescriptions containing alcoholic drinks "will be held as accessories to the crime."

FOURTH CENTENARY OF RAPHAEL

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy—This month and in April there will be gatherings at both Rome and Urbino—the painter's birthplace—to celebrate the four hundred anniversary of Raphael. Urbino is a picturesque town, once the capital of a duchy, and near the ancient Republic of San Marino, the oldest and smallest republic in the world, which still preserves its ancient form of government by two "Captains-Regent," elected in pairs twice a year for six months.

BRITISH WOMEN SUPPORT LEAGUE

Albert Hall Meeting of Over 10,000 Pledges Itself to Uphold League of Nations Union

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London News Office

LONDON, England—The great women's meeting recently organized by the League of Nations Union, was a triumph of organization, and a convincing proof that the League of Nations is of vital interest to the women of England. Every ticket had indeed been claimed weeks before the date fixed for the demonstration, February 6 last, the second anniversary of the enfranchisement, as Lord Robert Cecil reminded them. The Albert Hall seats 10,000 people, but two overflow meetings had also to be held to satisfy the 2000 women who were unable to gain admission.

About 80 different associations—political, social, religious, industrial, philanthropic, and educational, were allotted special places. The platform was crowded with women distinguished chiefly for their work on behalf of social progress. Royalty was represented by H. R. H. Princess Helena Victoria; and the American Ambassador and Mrs. Davis, as well as various consuls, were also present. Mrs. Randall Davidson, wife of the Primate, presided. The other speakers were Lady Astor, M. P., Miss Mary Macarthur, Miss Maude Royden, and Lord Robert Cecil. A message was read from the King and Queen, who were, it said, "mindful of all that womanhood has sacrificed, endured, and achieved in these years of war. Their Majesties feel with you that British idealism can have no more noble aim than to secure to the world enduring peace."

League Essential to Peace

The following resolutions were passed unanimously: (1) "That this meeting regards the League of Nations as essential to the peace of the world"; (2) "That this meeting pledges itself to support the League of Nations Union by every means in its power." Mrs. Randall Davidson struck the keynote of the meeting in a brief address from the chair, when she said that unless the League was "founded on the love of God" it would not be able to stand. Miss Mary Macarthur denounced the evils of war. "There is nobody today who advocates war for the sake of war," she declared, "as was done openly before 1914. We find that both conquerors and conquered suffer alike, and that no spiritual development can take place on a material basis. While hate, greed, envy, and fear exist the war is not ended. We must have a new alliance: the best in every nation against the worst in all nations. The League must not be one of diplomatists and rulers, but of all the peoples."

Lady Astor Optimistic

Lady Astor's speech was delightfully optimistic. She rejoiced, she said, that the League had come into active operation. Women must give

it all the support they could, and the way to end war was to get it out of their own hearts. "There are people who despair," said Lady Astor, "because the United States makes reservations in connection with certain articles of the Covenant. But it should be remembered that 20,000,000 people in America have urged the Senate to sign the Covenant with or without reservations. Lord Grey's letter has done more than anything else in the last few days to make the situation better. Honesty must always defeat dishonesty—only that which is right is real. The blots on the Treaty cannot be removed all at once, and it is only spirituality that can really stop wars. But I look upon the League of Nations as an outward and visible sign of an inward spiritual grace. Women have now a tremendous responsibility. We must all back the League and trust America!"

Miss Maude Royden said she had never believed that women and men were fundamentally different. If she now placed much hope in women's support of the League it was because they were new to political life, and had not yet come to think that every delightful dream was impossible to realize. She then addressed herself particularly to those who, far from thinking that the idea of the League was too high, were keenly disappointed with the result.

Alternative to War

"I would remind you," said Miss Royden, "that it does present an alternative to war. It sets up an international tribunal. Nations can now bring their grievances to the judgment of humanity, and never again can the world be plunged into the abyss of war in four days. Its form is certainly very imperfect, but the right people must join the Union and help to make it better. If the machinery of the League is left to be manipulated by persons without the highest aspirations it will be used for reaction and oppression like the Church of Christ before it. We women must have faith and support the League."

Lord Robert Cecil said the League was more necessary than ever. "Everywhere," he said, "one sees measureless suspicion—the new states scarcely on their feet; the old states sore and resentful; charges and counter charges of ambition and aggression, and vast numbers of the population in distress." The one hope, Lord Robert declared, was the League, and the disarmament provisions of the Covenant should be put in force without delay. A bright spark in the international horizon had appeared recently, and it was a gratification to the League of Nations Union to know that it was due to the letter of their president.

CONCERT HEARD BY WIRELESS

NEW YORK, New York—Passengers on the Cunard Line steamship Mauretania, which arrived here yesterday from Southampton, were entertained while 100 miles at sea with a concert transmitted by wireless telephone from the Marconi works at Chelmsford, England. Among the passengers was Sir Adam Beck of Toronto.

DRY CAMPAIGN IN CHINA IS PLANNED

Students From Country in United States Colleges Are Being Equipped to Take Leading Part in the Contest at Home

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Chinese students in American colleges are being equipped to take a leading part in the coming campaign against native drink customs and the foreign liquor traffic in China by the Chinese Students Prohibition League, according to the Intercollegiate Statesman. The league is working with these students, who, on their return home, will enter high positions in the government, in education, and other influential fields. "The policy of the league," said H. C. Tung, president, recently, "the first few years is to emphasize the educational work among our students and other people at home. Then in the next following years, after we have obtained favorable support of the public, we will go on to demand prohibition legislation."

"The Intercollegiate Prohibition Association has expressed its sympathy and expects to appropriate a sum of money next year for our work in China. I have learned that the Anti-Saloon League will help us materially. There will be others, I am sure. But Chinese students in America must do all they can by giving money and getting new members to help make this program a success."

Essay contests are to be started during the present year among the schools in China, offering 22 prizes in as many provinces at \$10 each, and one first prize for the whole country. Other features of the program as outlined are, pamphlets and a monthly publication in Chinese, to be distributed among students and common people in China, picture films for illustrating lectures, an investigation of the consumption of liquor in China, and, in the United States, there will be a traveling secretary to the different colleges to teach prohibition to the Chinese students.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS FOR RELIGIOUS WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

EVANSTON, Illinois—Arrangements have been completed between the local board of education and the Evanston Council of Religious Education for the use of rooms in public school buildings for the teaching of religion to such school children as wish to receive it prior to the opening of school. The contemplated classes will be held from 8:20 to 8:45, school taking up at 9 a. m. A nominal rent is to be charged. As at present contemplated, four such classes are to be held in each of the buildings.

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LABOR STRIKES IN
AND ABOUT OPORTO

Troubles Began With Bread
Riots but Syndicates Were Un-
able to Carry Strikes Through
to a Victorious Conclusion

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

OPORTO, Portugal—While the trouble in the southern parts of Portugal, meaning particularly the capital, is, for the time being, and on the surface at all events, largely of a political character, labor and industrial difficulties have broken out to an extraordinary extent in the north where, of course, Oporto is the one and only headquarters of everything and is in many respects regarded as a capital of sorts on its own account. There are certainly many strikes, and some of them of a serious character continually occurring in Lisbon and its neighborhood; but for the present they are of a somewhat spasmodic character and do not create much industrial or social dislocation. So there was a tramway strike which lasted but a day; but the telephone strike has been a much more serious affair.

During the existing period of extreme unrest which pervades the country, Oporto, as is its general custom, has taken an opposite line to the capital. There is rarely any kind of sympathy between the two, and it is the usual thing for Oporto to behave in some way contrary to Lisbon. In time past when Lisbon has gone off strongly on one line of politics, Oporto—which claims to be possessed of a better business sense and a keener idea of what is good for the country—has often proceeded on another in the opposite direction. When Lisbon has shown advanced republican tendencies in days gone by, Oporto has been strong for the monarchy; when Lisbon has veered round, Oporto has been inclined to do likewise.

Oporto's Contrariness

A little more than a year ago, when the Republic was seriously threatened, it was seen that while Lisbon was tolerably safe all the time, Oporto suddenly became the capital of the new pretended, monarchist régime which Paiva Couceiro was trying, in the way of a grand and romantic military adventure, to organize—and very nearly succeeded in doing so. This peculiar contrariness, as between Lisbon and Oporto, must be remembered if a proper appreciation is to be gained of current events and others of a more important and fateful character which some imply may transpire. There is a great climatic difference between the two places, and as a result the temperaments and dispositions of the people in the two places are very different. In industrial and business quality, and in agricultural and other development the north is clearly the superior. That much might be said to be expected from the conditions. So solidarity in any movement is difficult to obtain in Portugal, but through Syndicalism and Socialism it may obviously be more fully attained than in other ways.

Now when industrial circumstances in Lisbon were comparatively placid—which does not mean that they were really at all placid—a deeply serious state of things, leading up to a general strike and disturbances of the most violent character, broke out at Oporto and became a matter of national concern. As often happens in the peninsula in these days, the difficulties began with the bakers and their employees. Bread, it might be said, is at the root of a very large proportion of the Labor troubles in these parts. There is continual dispute about the price of it and at the same time dispute between the bakers and their employers, and trouble here seems to ignite more of it in other trades with lightning-like rapidity.

Terrorist Tactics

In this case the working bakers went on strike, and the master bakers, according to their custom, proceeded to bake as best they could. The strikers immediately adopted terrorist

tactics, throwing bombs at the bakers' premises, usually at night. By the end of the day the strike was largely general, and all industry was paralyzed. The newspapers were not being published. The Governor issued a proclamation ordering taverns and bars to be closed at 8 o'clock at night and the theaters at 11, while pedestrians were not allowed in the streets after 1 o'clock in the morning without permission of the authorities.

Conditions Acute

During the next day or two the strike rose to its highest point, and the condition of things became acute. Food soared to extraordinary prices, and, fish being enormously expensive, owing to the strike, a crowd of strikers made an attack upon the fish market. The bakers were guarded. The conductor of a street car saw some bulky objects on the line just in front of the car, and, stopping it, discovered that they were two bombs. In the suburbs the strikers sought to hold a mass meeting, but were surprised by the police and dispersed, giving "vivas" for syndicalism. Several of them were arrested. Groups of strikers were posted at various places with the object of preventing milk and other food supplies for the farmers and country people from coming in. The newspapers were appearing in single sheet form, the typographical work being done by non-striker men.

After this, though the strike remained to a large extent general for some days, there was a certain improvement in evidence, and large bodies of men, tired of their proceedings, suffering severely themselves, and perceiving that the syndicates with only vague schemes could not carry things through to any sort of a victorious conclusion, began to return to work.

Liberty of Meeting

Taking note of this and encouraging the disposition, the commissioner of police issued a notice stating that from the following morning the liberty of meeting during the day would be restored, those who wished to hold such meetings having only to ask for permission and state the hour and place.

Lack of Unanimity

On the following day the case had the appearance of a general strike. One after another of the employees of most trades and occupations came out, but the situation was to some extent saved by lack of unanimity in each case, few of the strikes being absolute, and so various factories and business houses managed to keep going to some extent. Such establishments were generally guarded by police and small detachments of the Republican Guard, this protection being needed, since at various places the strikers forced their way into works and offices where work was being carried on and obliged the employees there to leave their tasks and go home. The military forces have been much strengthened and machine guns were in evidence, while the police who patrolled the city were armed. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon a very limited street car service was begun again, the cars being protected by the Republican Guard. In the Praça da Liberdade bodies of strikers tried to prevent the cars from running, but the Republican Guard made a display against them and they were dispersed.

In many other directions the situation looked ugly. It was found that some big stones had been placed on the electric railway between Foz and Matosinhos, with the evident object of throwing the cars off the line. There was a fear at one time that the employees of the postal and telegraphic departments might attach themselves to the movement, but at a general meeting they decided not to do so. In spite of such incidents as have been

mentioned, the general disposition of the strikers was pacific. By the end of this day the strike was largely general, and all industry was paralyzed. The newspapers were not being published. The Governor issued a proclamation ordering taverns and bars to be closed at 8 o'clock at night and the theaters at 11, while pedestrians were not allowed in the streets after 1 o'clock in the morning without permission of the authorities.

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Taking note of this and encouraging the disposition, the commissioner of police issued a notice stating that from the following morning the liberty of meeting during the day would be restored, those who wished to hold such meetings having only to ask for permission and state the hour and place. The police were making various raids in different parts of the city, and in some cases it was stated that, besides making many arrests, they had seized important documents with reference to the present movement. Some of these working elements that were not on strike, including particularly the postal and telegraph employees, now sought to play the part of mediators, and, calling on the Civil Governor, asked that the Labor society establishments that had been closed should be allowed to open again and that men arrested in connection with the strike should be set at liberty, the Governor manifesting a conciliatory disposition and promising the liberation of all prisoners except those who were accused or convicted of common crime.

The strikes were maintained for several days, and there are still a few of them, comparatively small things and perhaps inevitable in the circumstances in which Portugal finds herself, but the movement gradually wore itself out and the spirit of conciliation increased. Employers and employees showed a disposition to meet and discuss the demands made, and the Civil Governor assisted excellently in all such schemes and encouraged their tendency. The losses occasioned during the strikes have been very serious.



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BARCELONA AS SEEN
IN THE LONG STRIKE

Numbers of Foreigners Have
Been Expelled From City, but
Work People Have Generally
Maintained Pacific Attitude

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

BARCELONA, Spain—The great lockout, combined with the strike—so that it is difficult to say in some cases exactly, whether it is through the strike or the lockout that no work is being done—has not greatly altered the outward appearance of things in the city of Barcelona. Many shops are closed, but many are also open, and the barbers, the chocolate shops, the milk shops, and the like, do their business as usual. But guests staying in some of the best hotels have been put to curious inconveniences, in that, though provided with rooms, they have to leave the hotels to forage for food wherever they can get it. This, however, has been due not to want of food but to lockouts and strikes of the staffs.

The workpeople have generally maintained a pacific attitude. The electric cars and automobiles have sped about much as usual. Yet it was calculated that even at the middle of December there were 250,000 men without work in Barcelona, and at this time there were threats of the situation becoming far worse, the Industrial Institute declaring that on receiving the necessary instructions it would bring about the paralyzation of every industry. In many parts of the province, especially in Seville, Cordova, Corunna, Malaga, and Valencia, there were strong indications of a disposition to follow the Barcelona example, and there was an absolutely general strike at Vigo, which, however, only lasted a few days. That was the usual feature of the attempts in other places; they soon collapsed, the participants failing in organization and lacking the persistency of the Catalonians.

The Port at a Standstill

But if things appeared much as usual in the streets, or at all events, if there were few signs of any very desperate state of affairs, it was different at the docks. Everything in the port was paralyzed, and many ships entering from abroad had to leave again without discharging their

cargoes. Out at Manresa the silk manufacturers associated themselves with the lockout. An instance of the fact that the employers or patrons by no means enjoy the sympathy of all those who are not direct parties to the struggle is indicated in the fact that here the Alcalde informed the employers' societies that he would fine them a thousand pesetas every time they declared a lockout without giving a certain legal period of notice.

The case assumed a much more serious aspect than previously when an attempt was made against the president of the Employers Federation, Mr. Graupera. A warning was sent to him that unless the lockout were raised within 24 hours it would be the worse for him. The notice was of course disregarded, and an attempt was made against him when he was in his automobile, both he and his chauffeur being wounded. There was at once an outcry against these proceedings; deputations of protest were sent to the Government at Madrid; the Monarchist Union, taking occasion by the hand, passed a vigorous resolution demanding that Spain should be provided with a government that could govern; some 300 arrests were made of syndicalists of all kinds, and, in response to the appeal of the employers, all business houses were closed as a protest against what had taken place.

Following upon vigorous speeches in the Chamber at Madrid by Mr. La Cierva and others, the government intimated that a policy of severe repression was about to be entered upon, a first step toward which was the expulsion of a large number of foreigners from Barcelona. A house-to-house search of the possessions of the syndicalists was instituted. The representatives of 100 economic organizations in Barcelona delivered to the Premier, Mr. Alendalaz, a message in which they pleaded with the Government to take energetic action so that citizens might be protected and public order be preserved, both, they stated, being threatened by the syndicalists.

Pouncing on Syndicalists

It was stated that the Barcelona police pounced down suddenly upon a house where the delegates of the syndicalists were accustomed to meet clandestinely, and that they not only took 62 delegates prisoners but also seized large quantities of arms, dynamite and other explosives, and quantities of proclamations, the object of

which seemed to be to provoke a military rebellion. Soon afterward 72 delegates were surprised at a clandestine meeting at a café, which it is said they had bought some time ago. When the police came upon them they rushed for the doors, and some tried to make use of firearms, but the police succeeded in making 57 arrests. A bomb was thrown at an automobile conveying a number of "somaten" or civilian police.

At this stage the situation had become intensely acute. It was quite evident that some decisive measures would have to be taken immediately, and the only question was what form they should assume. Neither the employers' federation nor the syndicalists showed any appreciable disposition to weaken in their attitude. At a meeting of the former the employers once again refused to recognize the syndicates, and indicated new conditions with guarantees upon which they would raise the lockout. The syndicates found these conditions impossible.

It was believed that the revolutionary affair at Zaragoza, if it can be called that, had had certain repercussions in Barcelona, where for long it had been stated that the syndicalists had been making attempts to bring about a rebellion among the soldiers, and the rumor went forth that various soldiers had been arrested. It must be recorded in fairness that the syndicalists and their leaders protested continually that for the acts of terrorism and other proceedings which caused high public resentment they were in no wise responsible, but that these things were being done by anarchist extremists who took advantage of the occasion and with whom they were not concerned. The authorities suppressed a syndicalist newspaper.

One Aspect of Losses

Some remarkable information became available at this stage concerning one aspect of the losses occasioned by strikes and lockouts. It appears that at the frontier stations of Port-Bou and Cerbere no fewer than 1500 railway wagons were held

up, all of them loaded up with perishable goods meant for Catalonia. Of these wagons 1000 belonged to the Spanish railway companies, which were suffering severely from lack of transport. These wagons had been held up at the frontier stations since the beginning of the lockout. It was asserted in some quarters that the Employers Federation was chiefly responsible. While goods meant for the rest of Spain came along past the frontier and reached their destinations, those meant for Catalonia were stopped, as part of the lockout scheme. The value of the goods held up at the stations indicated was given as 100,000,000 francs—Swiss francs, in which the transaction had been carried through. They were coming from France, and Barcelona would be the loser to this extent.

REFUGEES IN SYRIA
BEING REPATRIATED

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria—After the incidents which took place at Margeyoum, the inhabitants whose homes, goods, furniture, and animals had been taken by the armed bands, were obliged to abandon that district in haste, and to seek refuge in the convents and neighboring villages, such as Sour and Saïda.

Fortunately, the government took immediate steps to supply the needs of these people. Commandant Fumey, adviser of the Vilayet of Beirut, dispatched to the Military Governor of Saïda 400 costumes, 400 blankets, with considerable quantities of flour, rice, and all kinds of provisions. A public kitchen was also installed which distributed food to the refugees. Security having been reestablished in the devastated regions, the government is now occupied in repatriating these refugees, and in indemnifying them for the losses which they have sustained.

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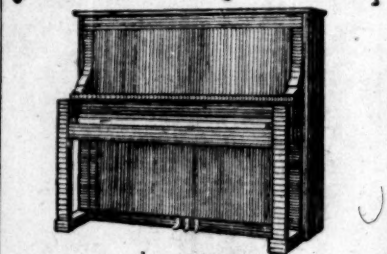
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HOW COOPERATIVES WERE BOLSHEVIZED

Soviet Government, It Is Said, Has Aimed to Work With Russian Cooperatives in Order to Use Them for Own Ends

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The Russian Liberation Committee writes: "In view of the general interest aroused by the British Government's scheme of trading with Russia through the Russian Cooperative Societies, it may be useful to present the following brief outline of the gradual 'Bolshevization' of the Cooperatives under Bolshevik rule:

"Already after the March revolution the Bolsheviks subtly prepared the way for the 'Bolshevization' of the Cooperative staffs, by a careful sifting of their members. For instance, one of the largest South Russian Cooperatives, a 'control body' of eight Communist members was attached to the board, and acquired great power after the Bolshevik coup d'état.

"From the very beginning, the Soviet Government was most favorably disposed toward the Cooperatives, and willing to work with them in order to use them as a weapon for their own aims.

Help from New Socialist Order

"The resolution of the first congress of the National Economic Councils expressed the hope that the Cooperatives would, in agreement with the said councils, assist in introducing a new Socialist order. The decree of April 10, 1918, foreshadows the merging of all Cooperative societies of a given locality into two Cooperative organizations: one for the general population and one labor cooperative, the Communist organizations receiving important privileges, such as simple state credit and exemption from the 5 per cent tax imposed upon all commercial enterprises. Cooperative societies included.

"A further step was taken on June 16, 1918, by an 'Instruction to the Local Councils of National Economy on the Control and Supervision of the Cooperatives' (Izvestia, N. 122). According to this instruction the Cooperative sections of the local national economic councils are bound to supervise the carrying out of the laws upon the Cooperatives."

Imposing Restrictions

"To this end they possess the right to demand that the minutes and resolutions of the Cooperative societies and unions should be submitted to them after ratification by the general or delegates' meeting of the Cooperatives. The entire business procedure and accounts of the Cooperatives must be open to the economic council for inspection. While establishing legal control over the Cooperatives, the Soviet authorities did everything to hamper the activities of those which failed to comply with the general plan of 'Bolshevization.' All kinds of restrictions were imposed upon them in the way of acquiring goods, obtaining transport facilities, etc. Their goods were requisitioned and confiscated.

"Apparently, however, the Cooperatives still proved too independent for the Soviet authorities, for toward the beginning of 1919 new measures were introduced tending to subject the Cooperatives more completely to Soviet control and to merge them gradually into the 'food supply communes.' In No. 10 of the 'Food Supply,' Comrade Berlin writes that 'Cooperation in its structure is nearly akin to the private property apparatus, and it is doubtful whether these twins can be separated without a surgical operation.' This was done by a series of decrees.

"Purging" the Cooperatives

"In No. 40 of the Moscow Pravda, February 21, 1919, a report on the second Petrograd Government conference states that the following resolution was adopted in regard to the Cooperatives: These bodies were to be employed for organizing food distribution throughout the country, great care being taken not to use violence by nationalizing them, but to transform them gradually into socialist shops, making the whole one Communist distributive body. The report further outlines a scheme for 'purging' the Cooperatives of all 'counter-revolutionary element,' by using widespread agitation, and seeing to it that all priests and 'kulaki,' well-to-do peasants, should be removed from the managing posts.

"Not later than March 1, 1919, re-elections should take place of all the boards of the existing Cooperatives, all citizens, in accordance with the Soviet constitution regarding elections to the Soviets, having the right to be elected to the boards. (This implies that even people who are not members of a cooperative society have the right to elect its board.)

Establishing Strict Control

"To strengthen and develop the food supply communes, gradually transforming them into Cooperatives and compulsorily including 'the non-cooperating' population in these 'consumers' communes. To establish strict control over the Cooperative societies for the purpose of using them as technical apparatus for the organization of food supply communes.

"It is necessary to start the compulsory cooperation of the whole population by transforming the existing Cooperative societies and the Soviet shops into one Cooperative Association of the working and consuming communes. (Moscow Pravda, February 21, 1919.)

"Whether this resolution was actually embodied in a decree is not known. It is practically required, however, that a representative of the

Soviet Government is a compulsory member of every Cooperative governing board.

"Having thus obtained full control over the Cooperative societies, the Soviet Government proceeded to make full use of them as a food-collecting and distributing apparatus.

Cooperatives to Rescue

"The Soviet system of food supply having proved a complete failure, the Cooperatives stepped into the breach and took over the task. This is why the period of the Bolshevik rule is marked by a great development of the Cooperative Societies, chiefly of consumers, in large cities like Petrograd and Moscow. For instance, the Food Commissariat, registered for January 1, 1919, in Petrograd, 641 consumers' societies, with 468,300 members, whereby two large districts were not included (Petrograd Pravda, January 17, 1919).

"The Cooperative organizations, being much better organized technically, both for acquiring and distributing food, were able to cope with the food supply difficulties far more successfully than the Soviet institutions. According to one of the most prominent representatives of the Cooperatives, they accomplished at least 70 per cent of the food supply program allotted to them, while the Soviet organizations were only able to provide 30 per cent of their share. This explains the reason why Cooperatives are still tolerated by the Bolshevik Government.

Complete Submission

"This well-organized policy of bringing the Cooperatives into complete submission has borne fruit, as may be seen from the report presented to the first meeting of the Third International, which met in hiding somewhere in Germany last December.

"After a year of very bitter interior struggles the backward trade unions placed themselves on the platform of 'All power to the Soviets.' The Cooperatives also at last came round to the same standpoint, being finally induced to do so after prolonged controversies with the Mensheviks, and on account of the growing influence of the Bolsheviks.

"After much discussion in the Communist Party, the Cooperatives were entrusted with the work of distributing the products to the community, and presently most of the Cooperatives came to identify themselves with the Soviet. Mr. Lenin's policy of conquering the Cooperatives from within by converting them and making them useful to the Soviet Government as a powerful instrument of production proved a triumphant success." (Workers Dreadnought, January 31, 1920.)

ROME AS MEETING PLACE OF THE LEAGUE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—It is announced that the second meeting of the League of Nations will be held in Rome. The announcement has been well received, but without illusions. No one here believes much in the efficiency of the League of Nations, but the Romans are glad that their city should be the meeting place of a number of international celebrities. The success of these gatherings depends upon the amount of serious business which can be compressed into the intervals of speech-making and official entertainments, and Rome is a very attractive place, specially adapted for the latter. It is, of course, impossible for foreign delegates, however eminent, if ignorant of the language and mentality of the people, to form any accurate conception of modern Italy and her multifarious activities, on a brief visit of this kind; but, all the same, they will learn something about the situation here, which may be useful to them when they return home.

Senator Maggiorino Ferraris, to whose initiative the selection of Rome as the seat of this gathering was due, is a very useful man for such an occasion, because he was educated under the late Professor Jevons at King's College, London, and therefore speaks English, as well as having devoted his career to economic questions. He was also sent by Mr. Crispien, then Prime Minister, to study the procedure of the House of Commons on the spot, with a view to drawing up the present regulations of the Italian Chamber of Deputies. Thus he has been much in contact with British public men, and knows their ways and habits of mind. He has long edited the leading Italian review, the "Nuova Antologia," which makes a special feature of economic questions.

NATIONALIZATION OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The executive committee of the British Lead and Zinc Mine Owners Association has passed the following resolutions, a copy of which has been sent to the Prime Minister: "That the non-ferrous Mining Interim Industrial Committee, as representing the technical interests of important national industries, consuming large quantities of coal, views with grave concern the serious diminution in production and increase in the cost of British coal which have developed since the present trend of government intervention became operative. That the committee considers that the published evidence given before the coal commission has failed to establish either the necessity for, or the expediency of, the nationalization of the coal mining industry. That the committee is strongly opposed to the state ownership of the coal mining industry, as it is of the opinion that there is no evidence to support the assumption that nationalization would result in an increased output or in a reduction of labor stoppages."

AS VICEROY VIEWS TURKISH PROBLEM

Ruler Tells Muhammadan Deputation His Hope of Seeing Old Relations Between British and Turkish Empires Reestablished

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CALCUTTA, India.—It is of course common knowledge that there is strong feeling among Indian Muhammadans on the caliphate question. The Viceroy received a Muhammadan deputation who presented a lengthy memorial on the Turkish peace terms.

In his reply to the deputation which preceded the announcement by the allied prime ministers of the decision to maintain the Sultan in Constantinople, the Viceroy said he was glad to learn directly from Muhammadans their views on the Turkish peace terms, and to have the opportunity of explaining to them the attitude of the Government of India on this question, and the efforts made by that government and the Secretary of State, to see that the opinions and feelings of Indian Muhammadans were adequately placed before the Peace Conference. He assured them of the genuine sympathy which was felt for the Moslem subjects of the King-Emperor in their present very difficult position.

The Viceroy impressed on the deputation that the Government of India had no secret information regarding the nature of the decision at which the Peace Conference would arrive. They shared with the general public the information contained in Reuters' telegrams. He adjured the deputation to attach no importance to the cabled opinions of home newspapers, which did not in any sense represent the opinions of His Majesty's ministers.

All that was known for certain was that there had been recent deliberations in London, and that the Prime Minister was at that moment in Paris pressing the views of Indian Muhammadans with his accustomed energy and force upon the final Conference at which a decision would be made on this special issue.

No Stone Unturned

The Viceroy expressed his anxiety to assure the Muhammadans of India that no stone had been left unturned to place before those with whom the decision would rest the plea of Indians for the most favorable possible treatment of Turkey. Lord Chelmsford said that he had done all in his power to insure full representation of Muhammadans. The Government of India had placed their views with a strong emphasis before His Majesty's Government, their delegates had voiced those views before the Peace Conference, and three Moslems of distinction had been specially delegated to attend the Conference.

The Secretary of State had, in a press interview, said that whatever decision the Allies arrived at, India might rest assured that the views of Moslem India were being voiced by India's representatives at all deliberations in Paris and in London.

The Viceroy informed the deputation that shortly after the armistice, he represented to the Secretary of State that feeling in India was much disturbed over the question of the Turkish peace terms, particularly with regard to the holy places in the Hedjaz and the future of Constantinople. The Indian delegation had been composed of the Secretary of State, the Maharaja of Bikaner and Lord Sinha. They had pressed the case for the favorable treatment of Turkey with an earnestness of purpose and a force of argument which could not be surpassed. The Viceroy thought that there was no relevant argument on behalf of Turkey which was not fully utilized by the Indian delegation.

Question an International One

The delegation received a hearing from the Peace Conference in the middle of May and in the same month the Government of India again cabled to the Secretary of State urging upon him the importance in any settlement of the Turkish peace terms of considering the effect of these upon Muhammadan opinion in India. Ever since the armistice, Lord Chelmsford had never ceased to be in private communication with the Secretary of State or to urge upon him that Moslem feeling in India must be taken into the most serious account before coming to a final decision.

The Viceroy reminded the deputation that the caliphate question was not a matter merely for the British Cabinet. The war was not a war between Turkey and Britain only; other great powers were also involved. The action of Turkey in throwing in her lot with the Central Powers had undoubtedly prolonged the war. Judgement pronounced at Paris would be by a tribunal of all the allied powers and not by Great Britain alone.

In conclusion, the Viceroy expressed his confidence in the loyalty of Indian Muhammadans to His Majesty's Government. It could not be hoped that the Moslem contention that Turkey should preserve in full integrity the sovereignty and dominions which she possessed before the war would be recognized by the allied forces. Before Turkey had made her fatal mistake, His Majesty's Government had guaranteed that such integrity would be the reward of neutrality; but now that she had submitted her fate to the arbitrament of the sword, she could not expect any more than any other power which drew the sword in the cause of Germany wholly to escape the consequences of such action. Lord Chelmsford added that he fully recognized that this must be a matter of grief and regret to the Moslems of India.

Lord Chelmsford begged the deputation to take a practical view of the matter. He reminded them that when the war broke out, the British had

wished for nothing more than to maintain the old ties of friendship between the British and Turkish empires. Unhappily, Turkey had chosen to join the enemies of the British Empire. Lord Chelmsford looked forward to a time when the old relations between the British and the Turkish empires would be reestablished. The British Empire had emerged from the recent struggle stronger than ever. Within that Empire, the religion, lives, and property of Moslems had been secure, within it, there would still be an assured future for Islam. The future of India was bright with promise. India was on the eve of a great experiment which, if wisely guided, would give India a high place among the countries of the world. For the success of this experiment, the fullest cooperation of Moslem India was essential. Lord Chelmsford while offering his help and sympathy in the present trouble of Indian Muhammadans claimed their aid and cooperation in the great task which now demanded their united energies.

BRITISH ACTORS GET CONCESSION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Actors Association's annual general meeting was held at His Majesty's Theater recently under the presidency of Norman McKinnell. The annual report, presented by the secretary, Frank Lugg, showed that the association had made considerable progress during the past year. Many clauses in contracts detrimental to the welfare of members had been abolished, and among the important concessions obtained was one involving payment for all rehearsal. Valuable legal assistance had been rendered to the members. The total membership of the association is 5615 and it has been increasing at the rate of 86 per week. The funds showed a credit balance on the year's working of £3568. Mr. Lugg announced that with regard to continental engagements the government had intimated that the fullest help and protection would be afforded to members of the association who gave performances abroad.

BRITISH RAILWAY WORKERS' RIGHTS

Claims of Men to Live Full Free Life Must Precede Shareholders' Claims to Dividends

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—C. T. Cramp, of the National Union of Railwaymen, was among the speakers at a meeting of shareholders called to approve what is known as "the shareholders' statement," a public announcement of the shareholders' conviction that the claims of the workers to wages making it possible for them to live a full and free life must come before the claims of shareholders to dividends.

Mr. Cramp said he wanted to speak about the feeling of the workers and what ought to be the attitude of shareholders. They would not find among the workers any desire for violent revolution or violent deprivation or dispossession, but unless there was a disposition on the part of capitalists and shareholders to surrender some part of what they had hitherto enjoyed there were in Great Britain all the elements of revolution. If the feeling of the workers was not sanely directed the risk was very great.

Railwaymen, he continued, had been impressed by the fact that the hold-ings in railways did not represent the money actually invested. There was such a thing as watered capital. They had no desire to inflict undue hardships on shareholders, but they recognized that there had been waste and jobbery on the railways, and that appointments had been made which could not be justified. Government control had eliminated some waste, and that was one of the few good things about government control.

Until transport was knit up as a whole and used for the benefit of the community there could not be an efficient transport system. He was a

member of a committee which during the war controlled in some measure the operations of railways and ports, and if this was a good thing in face of an external enemy, it must be a good thing now that they had to meet the internal foe of poverty. Individual undertakings must cease to cater for their own particular shareholders and must study the benefit of the public as a whole. They were accused of trying to overturn society, but as a fact they believed that, broadly speaking, there was a niche for every one to fill.

Capitalists would have to work in the future, for nobody ought to live in Great Britain who was unprepared to render useful service to the community either by hand or brain. There was, unfortunately, a disposition on the part of some workers to grab all they could for themselves, and he repeated that there were all the elements of revolution in the country. Capitalists and shareholders would have to give up something, and it would be better to do so voluntarily than under political or industrial pressure. Capital must retire as Labor advanced. There was no other way.

BRITISH RAILWAY EARNINGS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—In a statement issued by the Ministry of Transport on the financial results of railway working for the month of November last it is shown that there was a loss on the railways of £1,347,825, to which there has to be added as loss on canals of £291,551, or a total loss of £1,639,376. The receipts for the month from all sources amounted to £13,970,116, whilst the expenditure was £15,317,951. The return also gives the receipts and expenditures for the first eight months of the financial year, which ended on November 30, and for this period there is the substantial balance of £10,978,551 on the credit side, the grand totals being: receipts, £126,725,010; expenditures, £115,746,459. From the balance is to be deducted £62,550 loss on canals, leaving a net balance of £10,915,971 for the first eight months.

ENGLISH BISHOPS ASK FOR LIQUOR CONTROL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—At a meeting held at the Memorial Hall, Church House, Westminster to discuss State purchase and control of liquor trade, the Bishop of Peterborough, who presided, said that it was quite evident the government as well as the country had been profoundly impressed with the war experiments in regard to liquor control. It was, he thought, contemplated that there would be a continuation in some form of the conditions that were in existence during the years of war, but he thought that most of them believed that there would be no peace or progress in regard to the temperance question until the nation had completely within its hands the means by which strong drink was distributed to the people.

The Bishop of Lincoln proposed a resolution welcoming the announcement in the King's speech that it was the intention of the government to introduce a bill for the better regulation of the liquor trade, and expressing the meeting's conviction that the complete settlement of the problem could only be secured by State purchase and control as now carried on so successfully at Carlisle. The resolution was carried.

NEW WAGE SCALE FOR TAILORS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Ministry of Labor announces that it has been resolved to fix minimum wages for men workers in the retail-bespoke tailoring trade in Great Britain. The proposed rates range from 1s. 5d. per hour during the first year after completing apprenticeship, to 1s. 7d. after the third year, with 1s. 9d. per hour for making certain specified garments. Overtime rates and general minimum rates for apprentices have also been revised.

PAINE'S, as seen from the Public Gardens near the corner of Boylston and Arlington Streets



MOTOR SHOW VISITORS WELCOME!

The wonderful growth of a wonderful industry is dramatically emphasized by the automobile show in Boston this week. In business or pleasure the motor car has shown its unlimited power to benefit humanity. Paine welcomes the automobile show to Boston and cordially invites all visitors to see and enjoy their store, factories and workshops, for probably no two American industries have made greater progress in the last decade than motor cars and home furnishings. It is eminently fitting, then, that a motor car should occupy a prominent place in a window display of Paine's summer furniture. The Roamer Roadster in this window loaned by Alfred Cutler Morse.

Paine Furniture Company

Arlington Street near Boylston Street, Boston

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

SCOTLAND WINS
FROM IRELAND

Takes Their International Association Football Game at Glasgow by Score of 3 to 0

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. GLASGOW, Scotland (Saturday)—Scotland beat Ireland here today in an association football game, 3 goals to 0, and so leads in the United Kingdom international championship. The final destination of the championship, however, depends on the meeting between England and Wales Monday and the England v. Scotland game April 10.

Today's encounter is the first international association game which has had a definite result this season, and there was no doubt about the superiority of the Scottish team whose forwards, led by Wilson, were too good for the Irish defense. That player was prominent early in the proceedings and scored after several threatening movements, seven minutes from the start, by accepting a pass from Low and finishing a good run with a hard drive. Morton, the Queens Park left winger, scored Scotland's second goal five minutes before the interval.

Scotland were completely on top during the second half, though only one goal was scored. Both goalkeepers, incidentally provided by the same club, Liverpool, were tested in turn, but the defense held out except when Cunningham, one of Scotland's dangerous left wings penetrated the Irish defense 10 minutes after the interval. The winning team was different in six respects from the Scottish eleven that drew with Wales, and opinion is held that it will be good enough to beat England at Sheffield. The summary:

SCOTLAND Ireland. Morton, o. l. Robinson. Cunningham, o. r. Gallacher. Wilson, c. Brooks. McMenamy, o. l. Gillespie. Donaldson, o. r. McDonald. Gordon, o. l. McCallum. Low, c. Lacey. Blair, o. l. Emerson. Blair, o. r. B. Mansel. McNeil, o. l. Rollo. Campbell, o. r. Scott. Score—Scotland 3, Ireland 0. Goals—Morton, Cunningham. Referee—James Mason. Time—Two 45m. periods.

Ireland Wins at Hockey

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. GLASGOW, Scotland (Saturday)—Ireland thoroughly defeated Scotland here today in their international hockey game 9 goals to 0, the result pointing to a great struggle between Ireland and England for the United Kingdom championship in Dublin March 27. A splendid combination among the Irish forwards was soon exhibited against Scotland, Cork opening the scoring within seven minutes and adding two more goals soon afterward. Carson scored the fourth before the interval, and though Scotland reached a position threatening the Irish goal several times, their efforts never bore fruit.

In the second half they were equally impotent against the Irish attacks, and Farlow scored within three minutes, adding another later. All the Irish forwards took part in the scoring, while the Irish keepers were soon un molested, in great contrast to the Scottish custodian, who had a very busy time. The summary:

IRELAND Scotland. Carter, o. l. Anderson. Cork, o. r. Bacon. Carson, c. Wilson. Farlow, o. l. Morris. O'Reilly, o. r. Peacock. Hentoul, o. l. Wren. Hentoul, o. r. Stephen. Murphy, o. l. Paisley. Phillips, o. r. Brown. Bridges, o. l. McLagan. Waugh, c. Goals—Cork 3, Carson 2, Farlow 2, O'Reilly 1. Referee—F. A. Thomas and E. L. Champion. Time—70m.

TECHNOLOGY WINS TITLE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. BOSTON, Massachusetts—Massachusetts Institute of Technology won the first annual New England intercollegiate swimming championship at the pool of the Boston Y. M. C. A., Saturday night, with 16½ points. Harvard University was second with 11, Yale University third with 10½, Williams College fourth with 8, Amherst College fifth with 5, and Brown University sixth with 4. S. M. Biddle of Technology was the individual star, winning first place in the 100 and 220-yard swims. M. B. Olmstead '20 of Williams established a new pool record for the plunge of 55 1-5s. for 75 feet.

NAVY SIGNS R. C. FOLWELL

ANNAPOLIS, Maryland—R. C. Folwell, former gridiron coach at the University of Pennsylvania, will coach the football team of the United States Naval Academy for the coming season. At a meeting of the executive committee of the Navy Athletic Association, held here, he was offered the position, the terms being based upon a tentative agreement reached with Mr. Folwell. He succeeds Gilmour Dobie, who has accepted the position of coach at Cornell University.

HARVARD CREWS TAKE WATER

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—Open water practice for the oarsmen at Harvard University begins today, when the first varsity, second varsity, and first freshman crews will take the water on Lynn Harbor, Massachusetts. The men, under Head Coach William Haines, will have but a short time in which to prepare for their opening regatta with the United States Naval Academy, April 24; the Midshipmen have been on the water one month. At Yale University, moreover, the crews have already had a full week of practice. The personnel

of the Crimson eights which will work out at Lynn follows:

FIRST VARSITY
Bow—Wendell Davis '21 (capt.), 2—R. A. Kane '22, 3—J. A. Burder Jr. '21, 4—N. E. Olmstead '21, 5—R. N. Sedgewick '21, 6—L. B. McCarg '21, 7—Lawrence Terry '22, stroke—S. A. Duncan '22, coxswain—E. L. Peirson Jr. '21.

SECOND VARSITY
Bow—Sherman Damon '21, 2—C. F. Batchelder '22, 3—George Appleton '22, 4—P. B. Lothrop '21, 5—H. R. Atkinson '21, 6—D. H. Morris '22, 7—T. T. Pond '21, stroke—Reginald Jenney '21, coxswain—S. S. Williams '22.

FIRST FRESHMAN
Bow—J. J. Collier, 2—L. W. Post, 3—C. W. Huiskamp, 4—M. W. Self, 5—P. B. Kunhardt, 6—E. S. Morgan Jr., 7—Francis Fluke, stroke—R. F. Bradford, coxswain—S. C. Badger.

WEST BROMWICH
AN EASY WINNER

Soundly Defeats Burnley in English League Association Football Game by 4 to 1

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Saturday)—Without rival attractions of cup ties the return meeting of West Bromwich Albion and Burnley in the First Division was the chief item of association football today for the latter was trying hard to overtake the Midland club in its race for the championship honors while being itself chased by Liverpool, Sunderland, and Chelsea. From the Burnley viewpoint it was an unsuccessful day, for not only were the runners-up soundly beaten at West Bromwich but there appears every prospect that the club will itself be deposed from the present position through the success, partial or complete, which attended the efforts of the other three. Sheffield Wednesday's draw with Liverpool and Chelsea's victory at the Notts County ground are worthy of special remark for Wednesday are at the bottom in the standing and only two clubs had previously won this season on the County Inlosure.

Without doubt, the feature of the Second Division program was West Ham's success against Tottenham, the leaders who have lost only three league games this season and who eliminated last Ham from the cup competition. The position as regards who shall play second fiddle to Tottenham remains relatively unchanged, with Birmingham, who scored a tremendous victory today, holding a slight advantage. The results:

FIRST DIVISION
Blackburn Rovers 2, Newcastle United 0.
Sheffield Wednesday 2, Liverpool 2.
Sunderland 1, Middlesbrough 1.
Bolton 2, Ayr 1.
Derby 2, Preston 0.
Chelsea 1, Notts County 0.
West Bromwich 4, Burnley 1.
Arsenal 3, Sheffield United 0.
Manchester City 1, Huddersfield 1.
Bradford City 1, Oldham 1.
Everton 0, Manchester United 0.

SECOND DIVISION
Bury 2, Grimsby 1.
Huddersfield 2, Hull 0.
Millingham 7, Lincoln 0.
Blackpool 3, Wolverhampton 1.
Leicester 0, Notts Forest 0.
Fulham 1, Barnsley 1.
Rotherham 3, Clapton Orient 1.
Sheff. Wed. 3, Walsley 0.
West Ham 2, Tottenham 1.
Bristol City 3, South Shields 1.
Crystal Palace 1, Stockport 1.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE
Aberdeen 3, Raith 1.
Third Lanark 2, Airdrieonians 1.
St. Mirren 3, Dundee 1.
Falkirk 2, Partick 2.
Academicals 2, Hearts 2.
Albion Rovers 1, Hibernians 0.
Kilmarnock 4, Dundee 2.
Morton 5, Ayr 2.
Celtic 2, Queens Park 1.
Home team.

YALE SUBSTITUTES
HELP WIN CONTEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York—The swimming team of Yale University, though without the assistance of several of its stars, had no trouble in disposing of the College of the City of New York 43 to 10, at the tank of the local team on Saturday evening. Yale won first and second in every event except the fancy dive, in which P. H. Crane and F. N. Kingsbury failed to equal the score of H. V. Cagney, the only representative of the City College.

In the relay which opened the meet, Yale won by more than the length of the tank in the record time of 2m. 28 1-5s.

In the water polo game Yale failed to show its best form, and only a fortunately thrown goal gave them the victory 13 to 10, as each side scored two touch goals. The summary:

50-Yard Dash—Won by A. F. Solley, Yale University; E. N. Hoxie, Yale University, second; Ned Levin, City College, third. Time—28s.
Fancy Dive—Won by H. V. Cagney, City College; P. H. Crane, Yale University, second; F. M. Kingsbury, Yale University, third.
20-Yard Swim—Won by C. D. Pratt, Yale University; S. A. Searle, Yale University, second; Leo Lehrman, City College, third. Time—2m. 42 1-2s.
Plunge for Distance—Won by S. E. Rockwell, Yale University, with 114½ ft.; B. J. Wood, Yale University, second, with 70 ft.; Lewis Thuor, City College, third.
100-Yard Swim—Won by J. M. Hinks, Yale University; L. G. Neville, Yale University, second; Leo Lehrman, City College, third. Time—1m. 3 1-2s.
800-Foot Relay—Won by Yale University (R. P. Solley, C. D. Pratt, J. M. Hinks, Edwin Binney Jr.); City College of the City of New York, second. Time—2m. 28 1-2s.

ROSS MAKES WORLD'S RECORD
AUCKLAND, New Zealand (Friday)—Norman Ross, the United States swimmer, today established a world's record for 500 meters (550 yards), swimming the distance in 6m. 44 2-5s. He also swam 100 yards in 60s., equaling the New Zealand record.

WALES DEFEATS
IRELAND EASILY

Game at Cardiff Results in 28-to-4 Victory for Home Fifteen, the Losers Lacking Judgment

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

CARDIFF, Wales (Saturday)—Ireland experienced defeat for the third time this season in an international rugby football game here today, losing to Wales 28-4. In no phase of the game did the Irish team, which has undergone many changes in its effort to find the best fifteen, show skill, judgment, or adaptability equal to Wales, the latter being clever in forward play, nippy at halfback, and brilliant at three-quarters, especially on the left, where four tries were scored; and remarkably sound at fullback. The victors rose above the conditions of a very muddy and heavy ground and at no time seemed likely to be beaten. The first half brought the most points to Wales. Bryn Williams opened the scoring with a try which Jenkins converted, and followed up with a dropped goal. Then B. Williams and Jenkins crossed the Irish line in succession, Wether converting Jenkins' try. Wales led by 17 points at the interval.

Whitfield soon scored for Wales in the second half, but Ireland, without the services of Duggan, played better, and McFarland, the best of their backs, dropped a smart goal. Outnumbered and outplayed, however, they could not stem the Welsh attacks, and further scores came from two Williams' and Jenkins. The summary:

WALES Ireland. Tizzard, o. l. Courtney. J. Williams, o. r. Crichton. Whitfield, o. l. Pottinger. Morris, o. r. Doherty. Oliver, o. l. Finlay. Parker, o. r. Bradley. Morgan, o. l. Coulter. Huxtable, o. r. Stokes. Reeves, o. l. Cunningham. Wether, o. r. Horan. B. Williams, o. l. Dickson. Jenkins, o. r. Duggan. Jones, o. l. Wallace. Powell, o. r. McFarland. Rees, o. l. Crawford. Score—Wales 28, Ireland 4. Tries—B. Williams 3, Jenkins, Whitfield, J. Williams for Wales. Place Goals—Jenkins 2, Wether for Wales. Dropped Goals—Jenkins for Wales; McFarland for Ireland. Referee—P. C. Potter-Unwin.

OHIO STATE FIVE
DEFEATS MICHIGAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Ohio State University finished its Western Conference basketball season here Saturday night by defeating the University of Michigan in an excellent contest 34 to 20. The Buckeyes played in the best form they had displayed this winter, Michigan always being behind. The first half ended 17 to 13 in favor of Ohio.

Excellent passing, good shooting and close guarding were responsible for the Ohio State victory. The Buckeyes had the ball most of the time and made some sensational baskets. Michigan passed badly and worked slowly on the floor. Their defense also was below standard.

J. C. Francis '20 ended his basketball career by making 16 points, 11 of them coming in the first half. He shot four floor baskets and eight fouls, making all but one he attempted in the first half of the contest. W. L. Sliker '21 held R. Dunn '22 practically scoreless and also made five goals. Capt. A. J. Nemecek '20, who was also playing his last game, did some wonderful guarding. A. J. Karpus '21 was the best Wolverine player. The summary:

OHIO STATE Michigan. Francis, o. l. Wilson. Greenspun, o. r. Wilson. Kennedy, o. l. Pearce. Weiss. Sliker, o. r. Karpus. Pearce. Nemecek, o. l. Rea. Score—Ohio State University 34, University of Michigan 20. Goals from floor—Sliker 5, Francis 4, Whitwell 3, Greenspun, Nemecek, Fogle for Ohio State; Karpus 3, Rea 2, Dunn, Pearce, Weiss for Michigan. Goals from foul—Francis 8 for Ohio State; Karpus 2, Rea 2 for Michigan. Referee—Day Peckinpaugh. Umpire—Earl Prugh. Time—Two 20-minute periods.

ATHLETIC NOTES

The Harvard varsity fencing team defeated the New York Military Academy in a dual meet at Cambridge, Saturday, 5 to 4.

The University of Pennsylvania gymnastic team defeated the Yale varsity in a dual meet at New Haven, Saturday, 30 to 24.

The Yale freshman basketball team defeated the Harvard freshmen at Cambridge, Saturday, 63 to 14.

The Harvard varsity gymnastic team defeated Dartmouth College in

AMUSEMENTS

AUTO
SHOW

Mechanics Building
IRVINGTON ST. (SOUTH) ARMOY
(Aspirants of the YD Club)
BOSTON

ALL THIS WEEK
10 A.M.—10:30 P.M.

a dual meet at Cambridge, Saturday, 27 to 26.

The Phillips Andover Academy basketball team defeated Phillips Exeter Academy at Andover, Saturday, 31 to 27. The Andover swimming team defeated the Exeter team at Exeter, 33 to 20.

The Yale varsity wrestling team defeated the Harvard varsity in their dual meet at Cambridge, Saturday, 16 to 9.

The United States Naval Academy wrestling team defeated the Cornell varsity in their dual meet at Annapolis, Saturday, 27 to 4. The Academy gymnastic team defeated Princeton University 39 to 15, and the fencing team defeated the University of Pennsylvania, winning 9 bouts in foils and 4 in fencing.

The Columbia University fencing team defeated the Yale varsity at New Haven, Saturday, 10 to 4.

FOOTBALL RULES
LITTLE CHANGED

Most Radical Action Taken at Meeting in New York Is the Abolishment of the Punt-Out

NEW YORK, New York—The football rules committee, after two lengthy sessions, finished its meeting here Saturday without adopting any radical changes in the rules governing the gridiron game. Some minor changes to clarify doubtful phraseology were made.

One feature of some importance was the abolition of the punt-out following a touchdown. Under the new rule, after a touchdown is made, regardless of where it is made on the goal line, the ball shall be brought out and an attempt at goal kicked from any point in front of the goal posts that the kicker may select.

The objection to a goal kicked from a scrimmage formation after a touchdown was that the defending side would have 11 men on the line of scrimmage against a lesser number on the attacking side.

After discussing the proposition to substitute 40 plays instead of a time limit for a quarter or period, it was thought that the change was too radical to attempt without it first being tried as an experiment. It was then proposed that some of the larger college teams should adopt this method of play during one or more early-season games next fall, and the matter brought up again for discussion at the next formal meeting of the rules committee.

The definition of a player not in motion was qualified to read: "Come to a full stop with both feet on the ground and still."

In future when a substitute reports to the referee, the player he relieves is officially out of the game whether he is off the field or not before the next play is started.

In the rule governing roughness, a cautionary phrase was inserted against roughing a player after he had made a forward pass.

For the first time in history the committee took official cognizance of the professional football. Just before adjourning it was voted to instruct a committee to investigate football players by paid men and to insert a paragraph on the subject in the Football Code.

Chairman E. K. Hall of Dartmouth, who has held the post since the last meeting three years ago, presided, and he was reelected for another term, and that turned out to be the only business transacted. Others present were Walter Camp, Yale, secretary; J. A. Babbitt, Haverford; C. W. Savage, Oberlin; Dr. H. L. Williams, Minnesota; W. A. Lambeth, Virginia; Capt. V. E. Pritchard, West Point; Dr. Carl Williams, Pennsylvania; Commander P. J. Dashiell, Annapolis; A. A. Stagg, Chicago; F. W. Moore, Harvard; H. H. Sharp, Yale, and W. W. Roper, Princeton.

SPLENDID WORK
IN SENIOR MEET

New American and Championship Records Are Made and One World's Record Equaled

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

NEW YORK, New York—High-class performances marked the work of the athletes who won titles in the senior indoor track and field championship meet of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States which was held in this city Saturday night and there is little question but what the United States will find a representative body of athletes to take part in the Olympic Games at Antwerp, Belgium, next summer.

One new American record was established, one world's record was equaled, and a new championship meet record was made. Walker Smith of Cornell University, Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America high and low champion, was the athlete who made the new American record when he won the 70-yard high hurdles in 1-5 1-5s. Loren Murchison of the New York Athletic Club was the man who equaled the world's record when he won the 60-yard dash in 6-2 1-5s. The new championship meet record was made by Joe Pearson of the New York Athletic Club when he won the one-mile walk in 6m. 39-4 1-5s. The summary:

60-Yard Dash—Won by Loren Murchison, New York A. C.; Harold Lever, University of Pennsylvania, second; Peter White, New York, third; Frank Conway, Morningside A. C., fourth. Time—6 1-2s. (Equals world's record.)

300-Yard Dash—Won by Loren Murchison, New York A. C.; Frank Conway, Morningside A. C., second; R. S. Maxam, University of Pennsylvania, third; J. J. O'Brien, Loughlin, Lyceum, fourth. Time—1m. 16s.

600-Yard Run—Won by Earl Eby, University of Pennsylvania; F. L. Murrey, Princeton University, second; C. E. Shaw, Columbia University, third; M. R. Gustafson, University of Pennsylvania, fourth. Time—1m. 16s.

1000-Yard Run—Won by J. W. Ray, Illinois A. C.; H. C. Cutbill, Boston A. C., second; Homer Baker, Gloucester A. C., New York, third; T. J. O'Brien, Yale University, fourth. Time—2m. 15 1-2s.

Two-Mile Run—Won by H. G. Helm, Lafayette High School, Buffalo; Max Boland, Paulist A. C., second; W. K. McMahon, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, third; A. Risler Jr., Meadowbrook Club, fourth. Time—9m. 24 1-2s.

70-Yard High Hurdles—Won by Walker Smith, Cornell University; E. F. Smalley, University of Pennsylvania, second; M. Burke, Illinois A. C., third; W. N. Meakin, A. C., fourth. Time—3 1-2s. (New American record.)

One and Seven-Eighths Mile Medley Relay for Teams of Four Men (first man running 400, second 220, third 880, and fourth one mile)—Won by Millrose A. A., second Lafayette College. Time—7m. 42 1-2s. Illinois A. C. (Burke, McSweeney, Anderson and Ray) finished first, but was disqualified on account of Ray fouling in the final relay.

One-Mile Walk—Won by Joe Pearson, New York A. C.; William Plant, Morningside A. C., second; R. F. Remer, Walker's Club of America, third; W. J. Rolker, New York A. C., fourth. Time—6m. 39 1-2s. (A new championship meet record.)

Running High Jump—Won by W. L. Whalen, Boston A. A., 6ft. 3 1-2 in.; Eggon Erickson, Bronx Church House, New York, 6ft. 3 1-2 in.; second, R. M. Landon, Yale University, 5ft. 11 1-2 in.; third, A. A. Brommet, Morningside A. C., New York, 5ft. 10 1-2 in.; fourth, (Whalen and Erickson tied at 5ft. 9 1-2 in.) and Whalen won the jump-off with 6ft. 3 1-2 in.

Standing High Jump—Won by D. W. Adams, New York A. C., 5ft. 11 in.; T. S. Clark, New York A. C., 5ft. 11 in.; second, E. E. Berquist, Bronx Church House, New York, 5ft. 11 in.; third, Samuel Kronman, Clark House A. A., New York, 4ft. 11 in.; fourth, (Adams won the jump-off for first place and Berquist the tie for third place.)

Standing Broad Jump—Won by W. L. Reid, Moses Brown School, Providence, 10ft. 4 1-2 in.; J. C. Hoskins, Chicago A. A., 10ft. 4 1-2 in.; second, Paul Courts, New York University, 10ft. 1 1-2 in.; third, Samuel Kronman, Clark House A. A., New York, 10ft. 1 1-2 in.; fourth, (Reid and Hoskins tied at 10ft. 4 1-2 in.) and Reid won the jump-off with 10ft. 4 1-2 in.

Putting 16-Pound Shot—Won by P. J. McDonald, New York A. C., 45ft. 1 1-2 in.; J. C. Leavitt, Boston A. A., 42ft. 11 1-2 in.; second, H. S. Eisey, Mohawk A. C., 42ft.

40in., third, W. F. Wilkie, Providence, 41ft. 4 1-2 in., fourth, (Leavitt and Eisey tied at 42ft. 11 1-2 in.) and Leavitt won the jump-off with 45ft. 1 1-2 in.

Tug of War—Won by Aland Athletic Club, New York; Atlas Athletic Club, Arlington, New Jersey, second; Finnish-American A. C., New York, third; Telephone Society, New York, fourth.

NORTHWESTERN
SWIMMERS WIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

CHAMPAIGN, Illinois—Northwestern University outpointed University of Illinois in a dual swimming meet here Saturday night and won by a score of 35 to 33. K. C. Dennett '22 and A. R. McNally '21 of Illinois each won two firsts, but Northwestern had no difficulty in taking most of the places in a majority of the events. Northwestern won the relay race, but Illinois took the water basketball game, 4 to 2. The summary:

50-Yard Swim—Won by A. R. McNally, Illinois; Harry Groves, Northwestern, second; Milton Branover, Northwestern, third. Time—23 1-2s.

100-Yard Swim—Won by A. R. McNally, Illinois; Harry Groves, Northwestern, second; A. H. Lindsey, Northwestern, third. Time—1m. 3 1-2s.

50-Yard Back Stroke—Won by K. C. Dennett, Illinois; M. F. Hayford, Northwestern, second; S. E. Faircloth, Illinois, third. Time—2m. 33 1-2s.

200-Yard Back Stroke—Won by H. C. Daniels, Northwestern; M. F. Hayford, Northwestern, second; Graham Penfield, Northwestern, third. Time—3m. 3 1-2s.

320-Yard Swim—Won by K. C. Dennett, Illinois; E. W. Alderson, Illinois, second; Harry Groves, Northwestern, third. Time—2m. 51s.

200-Yard Relay—Won by Northwestern (Milton Branover, M. F. Hayford, Harry Groves, J. O. Gerdner). Time—1m. 51 1-2s.

Fancy Diving—Won by Crawley, Northwestern; Beebe, Illinois, second; Trumbo, Northwestern, third.

Water Basketball—University of Illinois defeated Northwestern University 4-2.

WISCONSIN DEFEATS
CHAMPIONSHIP FIVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

MADISON, Wisconsin—The University of Wisconsin easily defeated the University of Chicago basketball team, Conference champions, Friday night, 26 to 17. Playing was fast at all times, but the Maroon were outclassed in every department of the game. Wisconsin held the lead from the start.

The Badgers caged 10 floor goals, five in each half, with W. O. Taylor '22 and H. C. Knapp '20, forwards, sharing honors. These two men were the stars of the game both in floor work and in basket shooting. Chicago managed to get only four goals from the floor. R. D. Birkoff '21, forward, scored 11 of their points, one from a field goal and nine from free throws. The summary:

WISCONSIN Chicago. Taylor, Fanning, o. l. Crisler. Knapp, o. r. Williams, Curtis. Culfer, o. l. Halladay, Segale. Ceaser, Sundt, o. r. Vollmer, McGuire. Weston, Fugner, o. l. Birkoff, Hitchcock. Score—University of Wisconsin 26, University of Chicago 17. Goals from floor—Knapp 5, Taylor 5 for Wisconsin; Birkoff, Halladay, Hitchcock, Williams for Chicago. Goals from foul—Taylor 6 for Wisconsin; Birkoff 9 for Chicago. Referee—F. H. Young. Umpire—J. M. Elliott. Time—Two 20m. periods.

GOULLET AND MAGIN WIN
NEW YORK, New York—Alfred Goulet and J. Magin of Newark, New Jersey, won the twenty-eighth six-day bicycle race at Madison Square Garden, which ended Saturday night. The pair outrode the other teams in the final four point sprints, during which they covered 20 miles. Five teams covered 2379 miles 2 laps during the week. The team of Kaiser and Hill was second, Dupuy and Hanley third, Buysse and Speisens fourth, Godivier and VanNek fifth, and Egg and Madden, who were lapped, sixth.

NEW YORK UNIV. RUTGERS
Goeller, Holman, o. l. French. Cann, o. r. Meury. Moore, Storey, o. l. Hall. Delaney, o. r. Baker. Score—New York University 49; Rutgers College 24. Goals from floor—Cann 5, Goeller 5, Delaney 5, Moore 3, Baker, Storey for New York; Bonson 4, Hall 2, Tallaferra, French for Rutgers. Goals from foul—Mooney 9 for New York; Tallaferra 6 for Rutgers. Referee—D. J. Yates of Atlanta. Umpire—E. J. Lange of Chicago. Scorekeeper—T. J. Thorpe of New York. Time—20m. halves.

The summary of the game for third position follows:

KANSAS CITY A. C. YOUNG MEN'S ORDER
Moberly, Mo., o. l. Whitmarsh. Singer, o. r. Hauser. Debernardi, o. l. Voss, Fisher, Kershner. Joyce, o. r. Peabody, o. l. Fisher, Moore. Score—Kansas City Athletic Club 46; Young Men's Order of Detroit 25. Goals from floor—Singer 10, Debernardi 5, Moberly 4, Peabody 3 for Kansas City; Dermody 5, Fisher 5, Voss 3, Whitmarsh 2 for Young Men's Order. Goals from foul—Singer, Debernardi for Kansas City; Dermody 5 for Young Men's Order. Referee—E. J. Lange of Chicago. Umpire—T. J. Thorpe of New York. Scorekeeper—D. J. Yates of Atlanta. Time—20m. halves.

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DIVIDENDS



THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Timothy Blink Finds the Sea

It was summer and Timothy sat at the edge of the brook under a weeping willow tree and watched the dragon flies skimming over the water or resting motionless on the air with their glittering, transparent wings stretched out on either side over the brown water of the brook. He started to smile as he saw a wee head bob up from below, and nodded happily as he saw it was Nitrilla, with the pale yellow locks and emerald eyes.

Nitrilla looked mysterious and put one small wet finger on her lips. Soon there was the sound of music, faint and far away and just then there came gliding from the other side of the brook a little brown boat, shaped rather like a round cradle, and the sails on the boat were red and were fluttering gayly in the wind. Timothy clapped his hands and sprang to his feet. Nitrilla watched him and smiled. "Oh!" cried Timothy. "Whose is it?" "Yours!" said Nitrilla. "We made it for you!"

The music sounded nearer as the boat drew up to the bank where Timothy was standing and then he found that it came from the boat itself! It was singing! And this was the song:

"Jolly little Timothy,
Come away with me,
We will go a-voyaging
Till we find the sea!"

"You will be the captain,
The skipper and the crew—
We will sail and sail away
Under the skies of blue!"

"Hear me, little Timothy,
Come away with me,
We will go a-voyaging
Till we find the sea!"

So Timothy jumped in and the boat slipped away from the bank and started jauntily off down the middle of the brook and Tim turned and waved good-by to his tiny friends and to his trees and so went a-voyaging in the slinging boat with the sails of red to find the sea!

Timothy found his brook was much longer than he had ever thought and as they went it widened and the green banks grew farther away all the time; and as they went farther the brook changed color and became green, then blue, then gray and sometimes black—you see, really he had made a mistake all the time, because he had never explored it before and it wasn't a brook at all, but a great winding river! And sometimes they rested and drew up at the bank and Tim found himself berries and honey and made himself a leafy hat to keep off the hot sun, for it was now noonday. And sea gulls appeared out of the sky and circled over their heads, screaming: "To sea, to sea!" And the captain and the skipper and the crew, meaning Timothy, had a glorious time. Sometimes the small boat sang and sometimes it talked to him and sometimes it was too busy to do anything but hold itself erect as the waves dashed against it—for now it was getting very rough and the water was dark and foaming.

At last the little boat leaped half out of the water and hurried on faster than ever and Timothy shaded his eyes and everywhere he looked there was water—if you have been to the seaside you will understand, but if you have not, then think of the largest lake you can remember and picture one far, far bigger stretching so far that you cannot see the other shore! This was the sea—and this day it was only a little ruffled by the wind and was the color of the leaves in Timothy's wood in late summer, a dark, dark green, while here and there little crests of white foam appeared and vanished again.

"And so we went a-voyaging, a-voyaging!" sang Timothy, standing up and skipping with delight and loving the feel of the salt breeze that smelled so strong and so sharp—and that cooled his cheeks and left a faint salty taste on his lips!

Then the brave sailors turned their course and skimmed along by the seashore and came at length to a quiet bay with a floor of bright gold sand. And they drifted in to shallow waters and Timothy jumped out into the water and pulled up the boat on to the shore and lowered the gay red sails and left the boat to rest after her work; then he ran into the water again and had a lovely swim and found shells and all sorts of queer seaweed and colored pebbles washed smooth by the sea, and then he ran over the bay and explored and found a darling sea-cave, dark and cool with green, mossy walls, and so he went back and pulled the little boat into the cave with him and made a bed and fell fast asleep to the murmuring and lapping and sighing of the sea and the soft singing of the boat—and he dreamed he was the captain of a great silver ship with a singing swan's head for a prow, and that he had a cloak of red and a silver sword—and when he next goes a-voyaging over the high seas I will tell you all about it.

Friends

I saw a little bird up, up, so high
He seemed a shining silver leaf,
Hanging between me and the sky.

And O, I loved the little birdling so!
I thought, "Will he look down and see
How I am watching him below?"

Just then he wheeled and swooped
Down, swift and free,
As if he knew I wanted him,
And trilled a little song for me!



"He at once pulled off his cloak, and flung it down on the wet ground"

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Winter Butterflies

BY F. W. FROHAWK, M.B.O.V., F.E.S.

The Comma (Venusta c. album)

The strongly angulated and jagged outline of the wings of this remarkable butterfly at once distinguishes it from all other British species. In some the projections are more elongated than in others, and a great difference exists as regards the coloration of their undersides. And in the two distinct types of the butterfly, a marked difference also occurs both in respect of the coloring and formation of the outer margins.

Formerly this elegant butterfly was widely distributed in England, and occurred as far north as Northumberland, but within the last 40 years, it has from some unknown cause disappeared from several counties where it commonly occurred. It is now chiefly confined to the Wye district of Worcestershire, Hereford, and Monmouth, where in certain seasons it is common. Its abundance is greatly influenced by the weather conditions of the summer; in cold, wet summers (such as that of 1913) hardly a specimen is to be met with, while in fine warm seasons, it is plentiful. It also occasionally occurs in Gloucestershire, Oxford, Shropshire, Carmarvon, and Glamorgan. In rare instances single specimens are met with in widely separated localities. There is no satiation.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
"The comma butterfly"

factory evidence to show that this interesting species has ever occurred in either Scotland or Ireland.

No reason can be arrived at for the cause of the disappearance of the comma from so many of its former haunts, as the places it frequented remain unchanged throughout the country, such as gardens, lanes, hedgerows and wooded valleys, especially when we take into account that the natural food plant of the caterpillar is the common stinging nettle which abounds everywhere. Therefore cultivation and other apparent interference cannot be the reason for its absence. Consequently it may probably be attributed to some unsuitable climatic condition during a certain stage of its existence, most likely while the butterfly is in a state of hibernation. For, unlike most other hibernating butterflies, the comma does not hide away in some sheltered retreat for its long winter sleep, but rests fully exposed on branches, or

tree trunks, and other storm-swept situations. Owing to its protective coloring and rugged appearance while settled on the rough bark of trees, or among fallen leaves, it undoubtedly escapes detection, as its remarkable resemblance to a piece of partly detached bark or withered leaf is sufficient to protect it.

The angulated outline of the wings while at rest closely resembles leaves of similar outline, such as those of the oak. When the leaves have withered and assumed the mellow tints of late autumn and remain on the branches until the following spring, they closely harmonize in coloring to the undersurface of the butterfly. It has a common habit of resting on the ground, with folded wings, among fallen leaves, when it becomes practically invisible. The comma practically appears in the spring after hibernation, April being the normal month for its reappearance, and it continues on the wing until June.

This graceful butterfly possesses a very rapid flight but usually of short duration, as it spends much of its time basking in the sunshine with expanded wings, either on the ground or on tree trunks, and the foliage of rough hedgerows appear favorite spots. It may frequently be seen feeding on the blossoms of the bramble, and it has been found feeding on over-ripe fruit.

On April 14, some years ago, the writer obtained a fine specimen of a comma which had hibernated. It was fed upon sugar and water which it sipped at frequent intervals, usually every other day, according to the weather. At feeding time she had her liberty and was placed upon a table, when she immediately probed about with her long tongue, searching for the spoon full of sugar and water provided for her, which she sometimes would imbibe for 15 minutes or more without stopping. She became quite accustomed to her meals, and obviously knew it was feeding time as soon as she was taken from her cage and put upon the table, upon which she walked about until she found her food.

Northern Spring

With melting ice and fading snow,
In early days of spring,
To herald days of happiness
The frogs begin to sing!

Before the birds return again
To silver birch and fir,
In marshy field and stilly pool
The frogs are all astir.

Far in the night beneath the moon
They carol blithe and gay;
They call the soundly sleeping buds:
"Awaken! Rise and play!"

Oh, little frogs with merry hearts,
Green coats and golden eyes,
No sweeter sound announces spring
Than your clear, joyous cries!

The Nile River

So far only the upper and lower courses of the Nile River are navigable throughout the entire year. The six cataracts, which extend 1100 miles with long stretches of smooth water between them, prevent the Middle Nile from being available for important navigation except at very high flood.

The Breeze's Summer Afternoon

It was a still, hot summer afternoon. The Garden lay steeped in blazing sunshine; overhead a brilliant blue sky, just flecked here and there with little white billowy clouds, poised midway, as though they had started forth on a journey, and then had suddenly found they could go no farther, like little motor cars stuck here and there for want of petrol!

The flowers in the Garden begged the bees to take a message for them to the Breeze, but the bees said they were too busy. So then they asked the butterflies to come and fan them, but they were too inconsequent, flitting in and out, and over and under, but never long enough anywhere to make any appreciable difference.

"Oh, if only the Breeze would come and cool things a little, we might dance," murmured the delicately tinted windflowers.

The Breeze, however, took no notice; he merely perched high in the sky, enveloping itself in a little fluffy cloud, till it felt wet all over. It somehow felt this was more appropriate than to do its afternoon work.

Presently, far away, the Wind said: "Whatever is the matter with the Breeze this afternoon? I sent him out to make his rounds, and here I do nothing but get letters from every one that he hasn't turned up." Where, upon, being busy himself, he dispatched, or rather blew, a Sunbeam to find out what the Breeze might be doing, loitering by the wayside!

After a prolonged search, the Sunbeam at last discovered the damp little Breeze sitting all huddled up in his cloud.

"Hello, cheer up," said the Sunbeam, as he bathed the Breeze in liquid gold, and transformed the cloud into a radiant miniature rainbow. "Whatever is all the delay about? Here is the Garden sending messages, and every one inquiring, till the Wind has sent me to find out what has become of you, and why you are not doing your work this afternoon."

"Well," whispered the Breeze, "the Wind does not seem to understand that I am very young, and I like to play sometimes, and have people to talk to. But you see my job is to blow and blow and blow, and the more I blow, the more everything runs away, and I never seem able to catch up, and have a good talking sort of game with anyone."

As the Sunbeam looked at the little Breeze, perched so high, he couldn't help being interested in the small wanderer, and immediately decided something must be done. So, hardly waiting to tell his plans, he folded his little golden cloak, crossed his legs, and slid swiftly down to the Garden.

The Garden, however, still felt very warm, and thought a sunbeam would only add to it, so it took not the slightest notice. The Sunbeam felt this indifference, but hastened on, taking no notice, only intent on its errand, and not on its own dignity. But he soon found it was no good talking; the Garden did not take the smallest interest, so he decided to try farther afield. Whereupon he slipped over the hedge, and out into the broad

open field beyond. Here he soon found sympathetic listeners.

"Send the little Breeze to us," they all called, "we won't run away from him, or bend and look the other way when he comes. We aren't so clever, and don't mind about our appearances so much as the flowers in the Garden, who don't like having their frocks ruffled."

At this moment the little Breeze, desiring a change from his damp abode, peered over the edge of his cloud. Then he saw all sorts of little white things dotted about the field. Soon curiosity got the better of him; they looked altogether too irresistible.

And before he knew what he was doing, he found himself in happy pursuit. Never had anything seemed so fascinating. For light as air he only had to puff and away they went, and yet in another second back they were again; buoyant and flexible in the air, laughing, talking, teasing. He had never had such a game. There was no case of running away here, for the dandelion seeds and thistle-down were so light that they never went very far, and at last the little Breeze had found some companions just after his own liking. They didn't come to pieces when they were blown at, like the Garden flowers, neither did they sour across the sky and out of sight like the clouds. So after that, whenever he had a spare moment, he would hurry down to the field, eager to find and talk to his new playmates.

The Woodpecker That Drummed

On summer evenings, sometimes, just when the Little Boy Who Lived in the Big House was finishing his supper, and he was beginning to wonder just what he would do next, for he was a very lively fellow indeed, there would come from out of doors, and from way up in the air, a funny sound like some one beating as hard as he could on a tin drum. Then everybody at the table would laugh, and the boy and his sister would run out of the house as fast as they could.

When they reached the center of the lawn they looked up to the very top of the high tower on the Big House. Up there was a hollow metal ornament that pointed straight up into the air. And what do you suppose the boy and girl saw, a drumming away like a first-rate drummer? Nothing but a woodpecker that was hanging tightly to a rim of the metal and pecking away at the hollow ornament. You see, woodpeckers dig away at trees and posts and all sorts of wooden things, and make quite deep holes in them, which do not make much difference to the trees and posts, but give the birds a good deal of work to do. This woodpecker on top of the house thought he would like to do something like this with the hollow metal, and that is what made the boy and girl laugh so, because they knew that no matter how hard he pecked he could never make a hole.

Knowing

Does the river know whither it is flowing?
Does the wind know whither it is blowing?
And do the snowflakes, in the hollow,
Know that spring will follow?

Sir Walter Raleigh and Gloriana

When Queen Elizabeth, whom the poets and courtiers of her time loved to call Gloriana, was reigning in England, there came one day to the Court, at Greenwich, a Devonshire gentleman called Walter Raleigh. Now this Raleigh, though a young man, was what Elizabeth liked most in a man, he was a soldier, and he came straight from the Irish wars. More than that, he was tall, and handsome, and quite fearless, and Elizabeth liked such men above all others.

That was, of course, more than 300 years ago, when Greenwich was only a little village on the outskirts of the great park in which Elizabeth had her palace. Then men called the Thames, the silver Thames. It slipped down through the reeds, and the sedge, and the marshes from London town, and it was indeed a great highway to the east coast, a greater one even than Watling Street, the road which the Romans had built from London to the sea. When Elizabeth came to Greenwich, she came by this river road, in a state barge, rowed by her own watermen in their scarlet coats. She started from Whitehall Palace, and came past Shakespeare's theater at Bankside, under old St. Paul's, with its great spire, perched on the steep bank, close to where the arches of London Bridge, covered with houses, spanned the river. After that she was rowed along the wall of the Tower, pierced by Traitors Gate, the gate through which the prisoners were rowed, and then for mile after mile, amongst the marshes and the meadows, till she reached Deptford Creek, where the tiny little Pelican, of only 100 tons, in which Drake had sailed round the world, was anchored. Not that the Pelican was going to sea ever again. She was as high out of the water as 100 tons could reach, and was an inn now to which merchants from the city and courtiers from Whitehall came to dine. Just beyond Deptford, the barge would come to Greenwich, with the palace low on the river bank, and the great park, filled with deer, edging the river, and rolling up the hill, through the woods.

It was in the park here that Raleigh first met Elizabeth. Now Raleigh in those days though a great gentleman was a poor one, and most of his property was contained in his clothes. On this occasion he was wearing a particularly splendid plush cloak, and meeting the Queen at a very "plushy place" in the park, which she was hesitating to cross, he at once pulled off his cloak, and flung it down on the wet ground so that Gloriana could pass without wetting her feet. The Queen was very pleased, and trod very lightly on the cloak, but, says Fuller, who tells the story, she rewarded him afterward with many suits for the offer of "so fair a footcloth."

Some historians have thought that Fuller was only repeating a story which he had just heard somewhere, but there is nothing to prove this, nor is there anything the least unlikely in the story itself. Anyhow, that day Gloriana took a great liking to Raleigh. As one of the historians says, "he had gotten the Queen's ear in a trice," and he became a very rich and powerful man through her aid.

The Copper Warming Pan

Little Elizabeth had not been long in the dining room of the farmhouse before she discovered the copper warming pan hanging beside the old-fashioned fireplace.

"What is that?" she asked of Emma. Emma had lived at the farm ever since she was big enough to wash dishes, and would be sure to know.

"That," said Emma, giving the pan a rub with her apron as she spoke, "belonged to your Great-Great-Aunt Elizabeth—there's her picture, hanging over there," and Emma pointed to a painting of a sweet, smiling face framed in dainty cap and ringlets. "See how her eyes smile. It's only an ornament now," continued Emma, giving the pan another vigorous rub, "but in those days they filled it with red-hot cinders and used it for warming; that's why it's so dented, you see."

Elizabeth was on her first visit to Sundial Farm, where her Aunt Hilda and Uncle Arthur lived with their two little girls, Netty and Meg. She sat very still in the big armchair; Emma had left her to prepare supper; Netty and Meg were doing their home lessons in the parlor; and Aunt Hilda was busy in the kitchen.

Tick, tick, said the grandfather clock. Tick, tick. The firelight flickered up and down and lost itself in the shining face of the warming pan. Elizabeth felt very cozy and happy, and presently it seemed to her that Great-Great-Aunt Elizabeth was smiling down at her from the glowing, dented old warming pan.

"How did you get here, little one?" she asked, nodding and shaking her ringlets.

"By taxi," answered the child, remembering the first part of her journey to the big London station where mother had kissed her good-by.

"You mean the coach, child," said Great-Great-Aunt Elizabeth, who had traveled that way when she had brought the warming pan from London; "no doubt 'The Express.'"

"Yes," said little Elizabeth, thinking of the train that had only stopped once all the way from London. "If you please," she asked politely, curtsying as she spoke, "may I see inside the warming pan? Do you think there would be room for me?"

"Of course," answered the silvery voice. "Come along, child," and little Elizabeth found herself all at once in a long corridor lit by the light of a glowing fire.

"How lovely," exclaimed the child, clapping her hands and sniffing at the scents of lavender, musk, and roses that her Great-Great-Aunt Elizabeth seemed to carry about with her. "It's nicer than the taxi; it's nicer than the express; and I expect it's nicer than an airplane."

"You mean a windmill, child," and Great-Great-Aunt Elizabeth pointed to one on a distant hill through the other end of the corridor, with its wings going round and round in the wind. "Or a tank," added the child, remembering the strange rumbling machine she had seen in the Lord Mayor's Show.

"There used to be a frog in the rain-water tank," said Great-Great-Aunt Elizabeth suddenly. "Shall we go and see if he is still there?" And they went out into the bright sunshine. Croak, croak; yes, there he was in his green and yellow hose, shimmering in the sunshine.

"He likes it well enough," said Great-Great-Aunt Elizabeth and little Elizabeth together, "to stay there all this time."

"Oh, there's a sundial," cried little Elizabeth. "Do let me see if I can tell the time."

"The shadows are getting long, little one; it must be five o'clock," answered Great-Great-Aunt Elizabeth. "Hark! One, two, three, four, five, six!"

It was grandfather's clock striking; and there was Emma with a tray full of things for the supper table. "All by yourself, Miss Elizabeth? The others will soon be with you now."

"I must have been dreaming," said little Elizabeth, rubbing her eyes. "I thought I was inside the warming pan, and Great-Great-Aunt Elizabeth was there too."

"Rather close quarters, eh?" asked Emma, laughing.

"Oh, no, not in my dream," said little Elizabeth. "It was a very long corridor, lit up by a lovely fire, and it led into a garden with a sundial. May I help you lay the cloth?" she asked, jumping up and setting to work.

"Oh, thank you," said Emma, gratefully, "I'll be glad if you will set these things while I help in the kitchen."

So little Elizabeth set the things in order, and it seemed to her that Great-Great-Aunt Elizabeth smiled down at her from her picture on the wall.

The meal was ready when Netty and Meg bounded into the room, followed by Aunt Hilda and Uncle Arthur. What a jolly party they were, and what a lot they had to tell about the farm!

The Answer

The snowflakes were falling
As fast as they could;
And out there among them
A little girl stood.

She wondered and thought
With a queer little frown,
If snowflakes e'er went up
Before they came down.

Just then, Mr. North Wind,
As if in reply,
With a mischievous blow,
Twirled them up toward the sky.

THE SOUTHERN SKY
FOR APRIL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The galaxy now lies splendidly across the southern sky half way above the horizon to the zenith. Lower down we see the two Magellanic Clouds, which would form a nearly equilateral triangle with the southern pole star, if such a star existed. The Greater Cloud, which lies between the constellations Volans and Hydrus, is the brighter, though on a clear moonless night both are easily seen. Originally they were called by the early navigators Cape Clouds in reference to the Cape of Good Hope where these clouds are prominent objects in the heavens. Later, they received their present name in honor of the great navigator Magellan. The space surrounding them is surprisingly void of bright stars, giving the appearance, "as if the comical material in the neighborhood had been swept up and gathered in these mighty groups." Photographs show them to comprise within their bounds, masses and clusters of stars intermingled with nebulae.

ing them feel some of the awe of the early observers for these mighty works.

Changes of the Month

The change in the sky this month due to the constellations is marked. Orion has disappeared. Of Gemini, Castor and Pollux linger on the horizon to show where it has gone. Sirius and Procyon are ready to leave us. Leo, which was on the meridian when we looked at it last month, is now about two hours on the western side. The Southern Cross is near the meridian in the south, reaching its greatest altitude above the horizon in less than an hour after our time of observation. Placed eastward of Crux and pointing toward it are the bright stars Alpha and Beta of the Centaur. Lupus is beyond them, while below are the Comae, the Southern Triangle, and the Altar. Then the Scorpion catches our eye, rearing its form above the Archer, as it rises with the ecliptic. Ophiuchus is low in the east but will soon show his gigantic frame to advantage. In the northeast we have Bootes and Corona, with Hercules just rising. The stars of the Big Dipper are barely visible low in the north. Above us are Crater and Corvus, while Hydra extends from east

UNEMPLOYMENT IN
CANADA DECREASING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—According to latest government returns, the percentage of unemployment at the beginning of January among members of trade unions was 4.98, as compared with 3.58 at the beginning of December. Returns received from more than 4500 firms show there was a rapid recovery in employment in most industries after the first week of the month, when there was some slackness due to stocktaking.

The time loss on account of industrial disputes during January was greater than in December, 1919, and January, 1919. There were in existence during the month 28 strikes, involving about 3566 workpeople, and resulting in a time loss of about 57,944 working days. Of these strikes 15 were on record at the beginning of the month, while 13 strikes were reported as having commenced during the month. At the end of January there were on record 16 strikes, involving about 2347 workpeople. The order-in-council, which was

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WANTED—Taller for pants and vests; steady work, good pay. HERMAN TAUBER, 11 Burnham St., Hartford, Conn.

WANTED—Young man assistant to credit manager, wholesale house. M. 86, 1458 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

WANTED—WOMEN
SALES LADIES wanted for millinery; from 9 to 4, or 12 to 10; experience not necessary. Steady employment and good salary. Lincoln Millinery, 3218 S. State St., Chicago.

GENERAL housework for small family and small apartment. Good home. Apply from 4 to 7, Apt. 2 rear East, 106 W. 69 St., New York City.

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WALTER J. ALLEN
of London, England, and Toronto, Canada. Three years sculptor in charge at the new (Dominion) Houses of Parliament, Ottawa, Can. Open to assignment; has 40 years' practical experience in the Gothic work of the Old Cathedral, England. Specialist in bas-reliefs, plaques, panel work of Bible and other scenes in marble, stone or wood. Address M. 47, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ELECTRICIAN desires position on maintenance work; 20 yrs. exp. Boston pref. Edmund E. Thain, 11 Mt. Ida Terrace, Newton, Mass.

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greatest step toward peace that has ever been taken."

Of the 14 reservations, six were merely interpretative and not serious. All the subjects of the reservations were purely domestic and nothing that the other nations would object to. Six reservations had to do with the army and in this regard Mr. Taft said, "I haven't a bit of doubt that if we go into this League the limit of armament accorded us will be so generous that we'll never come within gunshot of that limit, except in time of war."

Mr. Taft, speaking of the voting power of the British dominions in the League, said he sympathized with Canada's wish to preserve the tie with the motherland and went on, "But you've got to make concessions. It happens today that the United States is the strongest nation in the world. I am not here to boast, but every one recognizes it. If the League is to be what we hope, she has got to be a member. Now, let's get her in."

GROCERS CHARGED
WITH SETTING PRICES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

HAMILTON, Ontario—Charges that a group of Hamilton wholesale grocers, operating in conjunction with several grocery manufacturers, under secret agreements, which fixed the prices of commodities from the source of manufacture through to the retailer; which provided rebates to the wholesalers who observed the "set" price clause of the agreement; and, which operated to discriminate against wholesalers and retailers not members of the alleged ring, were outlined by A. W. Roebuck of Toronto, prosecuting attorney of the Department of the Attorney-General of Ontario in the investigation of an alleged wholesale grocers' combine before the Board of Commerce court.

"There exist two associations in Ontario," declared Mr. Roebuck, "the Ontario Wholesale Grocers Association and the Canadian Wholesale Grocers Association with headquarters in Toronto. The Ontario Association has an agreement which provides that they must not sell to those not indorsed by the association. Their activities came to a climax recently when a resolution was passed that no manufacturer shall be bought from unless he carried a card of indorsement from the Wholesale Grocers Association. This clearly indicates a ring."

Frank Fearman, a wholesale grocer of Hamilton, the first witness declared that he had difficulties in purchasing goods for his business prior to joining the association. He gave evidence to show that a number of manufacturers had refused to sell him goods before he became a member of the association, their excuses for not doing so varying; in one case insufficient production being alleged, in another, the impossibility of opening fresh accounts in Hamilton. Since he became a member of the association his orders had been filled.

Mr. Fearman stated that now his margin was higher than when he had been outside the "ring." In the case of starch he now made 12½ per cent as against 7½ per cent before he became a member of the association.

UNGAVA REGION IS
NOW BEING EXPLORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

QUEBEC, Quebec—Representing a syndicate of British interests, H. L. F. Blake, explorer and mineralogist, and a party of nine qualified assistants have left Quebec City to make explorations in the interior of the Ungava region, in the northern wilds of the Province of Quebec, planning not to return until October next. En route over the Quebec & Lake St. John Railway to St. Felicien, where Mr. Blake and his associates will collect their supplies and meet a party of Montagnais Indians, already engaged, with dogs, sleds, and canoes, and then will proceed north to Chibougamou en route to Lake Mississinui, thence north to Lake Nicholson, and from the latter point north as far as possible, with the object of coming out between the bay of Seven Islands and Anticosti. This trip into Ungava by Mr. Blake and party will be the fourth to be made for the same interests, which expect to get into that region within the next two years, and develop its rich mineral resources. The expedition has been carefully organized from previous experience, and nothing has been omitted to achieve the success sought after.

Before leaving, Mr. Blake said that Ungava was rich with mineral resources that would in the near future attract capital for investment.

CANADA'S METAL TRADES UNITE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—The metal trades department of the American Federation of Labor has agreed to a proposal made by many of the organizations in the iron trades in Canada, whereby the marine trades and

The April evening sky for the Southern Hemisphere

The map is plotted for the latitude of southern Africa and southern Australia, but will answer for localities much farther north and south. When held face downward, directly overhead, with the "Southern Horizon" toward the south, it shows the constellations as they will appear on April 7 at 11 p. m., April 22 at 10 p. m., May 7 at 8 p. m., and May 22 at 8 p. m. in local mean time. The boundary represents the horizon, the center the zenith. For convenient use, hold the map with the part of the boundary down corresponding to the direction one faces. The lower portion of the map thus held shows the stars in that part of the sky according to their relative heights above the horizon. The names of planets are underscored on the map.

less matter in various forms. It is a most important astronomical question, what is the origin of these clouds, and what is their relation to the stellar universe. We know that their distance from us is great, being estimated as to the Lesser Cloud of the order of 35,000 light-years. Hence, we see them not as they appear today, but as they were 350 centuries ago. We know that they are not stationary. The radial velocity, that is, the velocity in our line of sight, has been measured with the spectroscopic at the observatory of the D. O. Mills expedition, which is located at Santiago, Chile, and is under control of the Lick Observatory. In a recent publication from the Lick Observatory Mr. R. E. Wilson gives the results obtained from 17 nebulae so intimately connected with the Greater Cloud that they may be accepted as forming an integral part of it. He finds that these nebulae are traveling through space at approximately the same high velocity of 276 kilometers, or about 170 miles per second. The Lesser Cloud is moving probably with like speed. As the motion is away from us, think how much farther they are distant from our solar system now than they were 350 centuries ago.

Variable Stars Found

Another interesting feature is that the two clouds comprise a large number of stars whose light varies periodically. These were found by Miss Henrietta Leavitt of the Harvard College Observatory, by patiently comparing photograph with photograph. The method was to place a positive print of a photograph of one date upon the negative of another photograph of a different date. The stars appear light as a dark field for one, and as black points on a light field for the other. By laying one plate down on the other, black dots should correspond to transparent openings, and any discrepancy, where either dot or opening are disproportionate, indicates a change in brightness. In this way she has found about 1600 variable stars in the Lesser Cloud and nearly the same number in the Greater Cloud. She has also found an interesting mathematical relation between the brightness of these stars and the periods in which they vary.

It has been thought that possibly the Magellanic Clouds were universes by themselves, and that here we had in two separate stellar structures akin to our own galaxy, which the Clouds so much resemble. However this may be, we can look up and while behold-

of the zenith nearly to Procyon. The point in the sky known as the autumnal equinox is crossing the meridian in advance of Virgo. Eleven first-magnitude stars and three bright planets are now visible.

The Planets

The planet Jupiter is still very prominent, although decreasing slightly in brightness. It remains in Cancer, but reaching a stationary point on April 4 will then begin to move eastward once more among the stars. On the other side of Regulus from Jupiter yellow Saturn glows. It is brighter than Regulus, but less brilliant than Jupiter. Mars, the ruddy planet, is below Spica, which it excels in brightness. It reaches its maximum brightness this month, becoming equal to Sirius. This is the best time to observe Mars, for it is in opposition to the sun on April 21, and comes nearest to the earth on April 28. The distance will then be about 54,000,000 miles. The average distance at opposition is less. In the most favorable cases the planet may come within 35,000,000 miles of the earth. When it is in the farther part of its orbit, it is about 250,000,000 miles away. It appears bright now because it is so near, but when most remote, it may be as dull as Alaphard in Hydra. Mercury is to be observed to best advantage as a morning star about April 17. Venus is still bright in the morning, and although it is approaching the sun, may be seen in the dawn. Uranus is also a morning star, but is too near the sun for viewing. The position of Neptune near Jupiter is shown on the map. Being in conjunction with Jupiter on April 20, the proximity of the two planets may be an aid to its identification with a telescope.

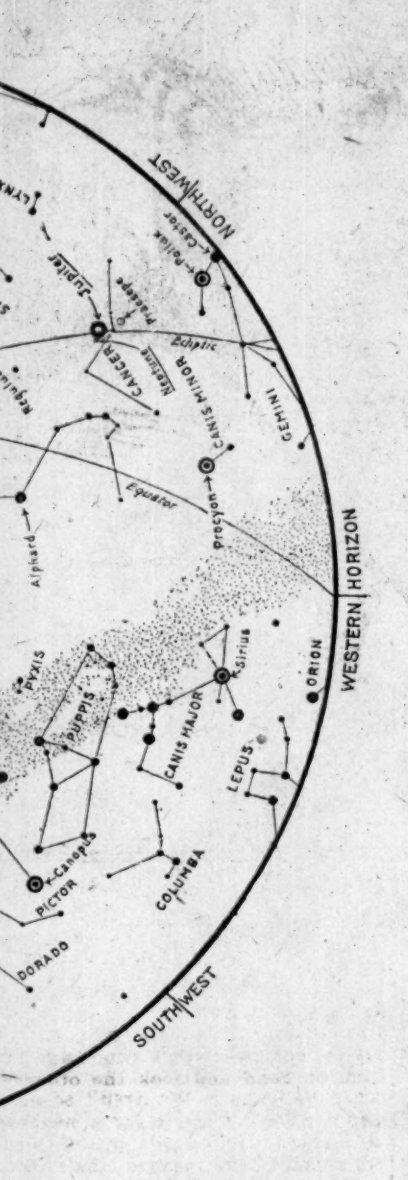
W. H. TAFT UPON
PEACE RESERVATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—The Hon. William Howard Taft, former President of the United States, during a visit to Toronto expressed the opinion in an interview that the Peace Treaty would never pass the United States Senate without the reservations and that unless the President consented to the reservations it would never be consummated in the United States. "Personally I think it is the duty of the President to accept the reservations in order to save the Treaty," he declared.

The clearing up of the exchange situation, he believed, lay in the ratification of the Peace Treaty by the United States.

In an address at a dinner given in his honor by the American Women's Club in Toronto, Mr. Taft declared, "The great majority of us in the United States are hoping and praying that the President and Senate will get together, for the differences between them are not enough to destroy the possibility of the League of Nations. Oh, let us get our feet inside the door; let us sit round the table in comradeship and save the world from the return of the war!" Mr. Taft declared the League of Nations to be "the Monroe Doctrine of the world." Once in operation, "it will constitute the



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Alfred A. Wolmark's Decorations

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So writes Alfred A. Wolmark in an article called "The New World in Art," published in the monthly international review called "The New World."

His next paragraph runs thus: "Look at my house: it amazes everybody who sees it. The drawing-room is yellow, and the ceiling is green picked out in red; the hall is green and red; the dining-room is blue, but in each of these decorations I see symbolism and meaning." Later in this article he remarks: "I am, in short, an 'experimentalist' pure and simple in the realms of decorative art. I am a lover of the soul of colour: a worshiper of light in its million forms; and all my life will be spent in preaching this gospel."

Now that I have introduced Alfred A. Wolmark in the best of all possible ways, his own considered utterances, I may proceed to state what I know about him, and what I think of his work. By birth he is a Polish Jew, as is Joseph Conrad. But he is now a British citizen; his father was a British citizen of Polish descent who happened to be visiting Poland when the child was born. Alfred A. Wolmark claims to be, and his claim is justified, more British, as regards training, than his British contemporaries. Most of them studied art in Paris and elsewhere; his student days were entirely confined to the five years he spent at the Royal Academy schools. He has had no other training.

It was as an exhibitor at the Royal Academy exhibitions that I first knew him. He painted strong, but orthodox portraits, and pictures, sometimes large in size, of scenes in the Jewish quarter of the East End of London, gray, low-toned pictures in the manner of Rembrandt; also, when he discovered the merit of simplicity, in the manner of Velasquez. His pictures were sane and sad, strong and subtle, under such titles as "The Rabbi," "The Rejoicing in the Law," "The Disputation," "Devotion," "Rabbi Ben Ezra." These titles look monotonous in print, but there was no monotony in the pictures, because it was plain, as the years passed, that romance was creeping into them, the romance of color. The motif was wringing itself out of its chrysalis. The artist was shaking himself free from the formal painting of the schools; he was beginning to realize that the subject, the sitter, should be primarily a medium for the expression of the painter's mood; that the first function of a picture is to be decorative; that bright color is the essence of art; that design—the great thing—must be significant, and that if nature does not provide the shapes—art can. So his mind worked, on these lines: his art understanding broadened.

Although Wolmark is a man of quick decisions, I do not suggest that he evolved all this in a palinogenic throes of enlightenment. Yet when the change came, it came suddenly, and the moment of turning was, I think, the Royal Academy exhibition of 1910. He had painted two pictures, each large, each important, an "Interior of a Devonshire Cottage," in his somber, poetry, and mystery, Rembrandtish manner, and a "Match Seller," but such a match seller! He let himself go over it; he indulged in a holiday of color. For he made the corduroy trousers of "The Match Seller" yellow; his coat bright blue; over his arm he threw a red wrap, and he painted him against a china shop, the windows gay with blue china and colored glass. Wolmark was in the mood for color, and this time he made his subject minister to his mood.

When these two pictures were ready an eminent and kindly Royal Academician saw them. He approved of the "Devonshire Cottage"; he said "Good"; but before "The Match Seller" he quivered. "I don't understand this kind of painting," he said. "Please don't send it to the Royal Academy. They wouldn't hang it."

That, I think, was the parting of the ways. Then and there I imagine that Wolmark made up his mind to abandon the "Rabbi Ben Ezra" kind of picture, and the portraits (well-paying things) which had to illustrate the sitter's face and clothes; then it was he said: "I am first a decorator"; then it was that he saw the full potentialities of color. Soon after this he began to think about, and to make drawings for symbolic renderings of Christ and of Moses, the two outstanding figures to him, which he will express entirely by color and design, but he is not ready for these great enterprises yet. It can be done, he maintains, because he regards color as "a magnificent instrument from which hitherto undreamt of melodies can be brought out."

Two years after "The Match Seller" set Wolmark's color sense afire, I saw in his studio in London several examples of his new method. He had entirely broken away from his former practice. Roughly his chronology may be divided thus: The Old Manner from 1900 to 1910, the New from 1910 onward. In the pictures I saw then—still-life, landscapes, portraits, etc.—one dominating purpose informed all, expressed in decorative design and bright color. The resemblances to the subjects—dishes of fruit, jugs and pans, a haystack in a field, women, dunes, sunsets, an old inward-looking Jew—were plain and unmistakable (he has no sympathy with Cubism); but each was a decoration, and the colors and forms of draperies, costumes and the like were not illustrations but invented to fit harmoniously into the design. I found that the faces of three imposing old men, Jews, gained in intensity from the bright yellow background and the jeweled colors of faces and forms. The effect of the gay setting of these pictures was delightful, buoyant, and cheerful. His subtleties are obtained by color not by chiaroscuro.

The pattern of each picture is inevitable to him. He makes up his mind; he sees the design, and the color scheme complete, then he paints quickly, very quickly. When he is working he has no thought for past pictures, or any other artist's work. Each picture is a new problem, a new adventure.

That was in 1912. Since then I have not seen his work except in the magazine Color, and elsewhere; but from reproductions that came my way, and from what I heard, it was clear that he was continuing on his new path, and branching out into other activities—decorative pottery, stage scenery and sets, posters, a window in a church at Slough; and also I heard that he had founded a school where he encouraged his pupils to be themselves, and to think in color.

A month ago I learned that he was in New York; that he was about to hold an exhibition at a gallery on Fifth Avenue; that he was enthusiastic about the paintable qualities of New York, especially the skyscrapers, and that he was painting portraits not to please sitters—to please himself. But the sitters were also unusually pleased.

Last week he asked me to sit to him. At first I refused. Posing for a portrait is not one of my vanities. I weary of the interminable sittings, and when the likeness is good I lament that I am not better-looking. But when Alfred Wolmark told me that he only wanted one sitting, that he never required more than one sitting, I consented.

Here is the story of that sitting. It betrays his method. First came a preliminary meeting in his studio, a gossip over tea. I was conscious that he was studying me carefully; later I learned that he was deciding the pose, and the color and pattern of the decorative treatment that suited and complemented me. He allowed a fortnight to elapse; then he asked me to come to the studio one day as early as I could, and to sit till the light gave. When I arrived I found that he had made six rough charcoal sketches, each the size that the portrait was to be, of six different positions in which he had drawn my obedient body. Finally he had selected one of them, and there it was pinned on the easel board. The decorative design was also indicated, and upon the background, spaces were marked in charcoal the colors they were to be—yellow, green and blue. He kept absolutely to his plan. The pose and the colors were carried out exactly as he had willed them.

He makes no changes. His hand completes the picture exactly as he sees it in his mental vision before he begins to paint. He does not use a palette; his palette is a primed canvas placed flat on a table; he does not paint in pure color as some think, but the effect is one of pure color. He employs this method in all his pictures—first a mental decision as to color and design, reached only after long reflection, then a quick painting. If the work does not progress well, if he is dissatisfied with it, he stops and takes another canvas. He never alters or works over a picture. Consequently his work has an extraordinary air of freshness and spontaneity. He considers the frame part of the picture, a carrying out of the decorative design, so each of his frames is painted with a design in harmony with the picture.

He began with my head, first the



Courtesy of the Milch Galleries, New York

"Silvery Gray Morning," from the painting by Bruce Crane, in New York

COMPARISONS IN NEW YORK SHOWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—With the Academy and the Independent exhibitions about to open their doors, the season's "heavy" sales of paintings, prints, textiles, furniture, and ceramics at full tide at the American and the Anderson auction salerooms; an epitomized industrial art review marking the fiftieth birthday anniversary of the Metropolitan Museum; and a noteworthy conjunction of individual and group exhibitions at a score of the principal dealers' galleries—with all this seeming bewilderment of display, the moment yet offers certain opportunities for discriminate comparisons and simplifying generalizations.

Conventional, arbitrary distinctions as to so-called academic and "modern" art are among the first to go by the board. By the same token, imaginary boundary lines dividing native from foreign art, as though geography were art's chief protagonist, are becoming vaguer, day by day. Where they do survive, or are redrawn, a gratifying gain must be accorded American landscape artists, in particular. Again—and this applies universally—there is a very real and active arbiter, as to popularity and prices, and that is, Fashion. In the beaux arts, as in the modes of dress, this fickle and inconsistent factor has to be reckoned with.

Intelligent public interest in the current carnival of art shows is broadened rather than prejudiced, let us confidently hope, by bearing in mind the reservations indicated. Rockwell Kent's Alaska paintings, at Knoedler's, take precedence for novelty and elemental power. This young, all-American painter, from the first—and it is but a few years since he was a MacDowell Club debutant—has striven for elemental force in nature-painting, subtilized by a mystic strain, which undoubtedly has influenced not only his younger contemporaries, but also some of his elders of the New York school. This strange leaning has been intensified by the artist's sojourn, accompanied by his little son, through-out an Arctic winter on a wild, unpeopled Alaskan island. The present paintings, records of this experience, open an unusual vista to the imagination. What is more, they present striking aspects of beauty and splendor, with the roseate mountain-slopes rising out of dark, chilly waters in the "Sunrise," or the iridescent purple-blue and beryl-green in "Sun and Ice," or the Boreal bay of enchantment flooded with the flaming colors of rising day on the edge of the world, in the canvas called "Pioneers." And then, characteristically, when the mood of awe fostered by these mighty solitudes breaks the bonds of conventional notation, Rockwell Kent symbolizes the "North Wind" by a giant human figure in the sky, and depicts "Superman" striding Apollo-like over misty mountain-tops against the rising sun. Bruce Crane, at the Milch Galleries, is revealed in his full stature as a purely American landscape painter worthy of assignment to the best traditions of Inness and Wyant, and in subtlety of expression at times akin to J. Francis Murphy. A certain "Old Wood Lot" in lowland meadows of New England is the favorite motif upon which he plays variations in his three principal color keys: the pale golden haze of "Robes of Sunrise," the purple and russet-brown of "Autumn Weather," and the eerie frostiness of "Silvery Gray Morning," which latter canvas scored its own quiet success at the last winter Academy.

Robert Spencer, at the Arlington Galleries, and John Fulton Follinsbee at the Ferargil, both of whom hail from New Hope, Pennsylvania, are no strangers in New York, though their successive exhibits are always new, agreeable, and progressive. Spencer's specialties are dilapidated water-front tenements and cool, shaded, but clear and shadowless courtyards at dusk. When he gets out into the open sunshine and paints trees shimmering in "May Breezes," he is almost as impressionistic as Childe Hassam or Monet. Follinsbee can bridge the Delaware with rainbows, and span the East River with purplish structural steel viaducts in the air; yet he, too, shows the true modern sensitiveness in his "Sunlit Maze," and gets a genuine dramatic thrill out of old Gloucester.

Gifford Beal, at Kraushaar's, shows what pure color and slashing brushwork can do by way of getting crispness, transparency and brilliance in a winter scene with red brick walls, dark green trees, and blue sky mirrored in still water framed amidst the soft whiteness of snow. This is a successful and exhilarating performance—more so, the average taste will probably decide, than the garish circus scenes which Mr. Beal produces so plentifully—in preparation, no doubt, for the "B" alcove of the Independent show.

Leon Kroll, another of the younger New York painters, who alternates portraits with landscapes and nudes with still-life and flowers, at the Grant Kingore Galleries, has a cleverness, and occasionally a streak of genuine quality, such as are not always associated with versatility. Plain-air gaiety like that in "The Visit" is by no means common; and the "Two Bridges" combines odd landscape features in a composition at once original in composition and effective as to handling. In an adjoining salon, the warm and high-keyed oils and water colors of Francois Verheyden, a Belgian who lived in sunny Provence before the war, afford the contrast of olive trees and almond-blossoms and blue Mediterranean horizons to the sober greens and grays and brooding, restless skies in Mr. Kroll's up-the-Hudson evocations of American summer.

Now, all the artists above mentioned, with the single exception of Verheyden, are either National Academicians, associates, or at least regular exhibitors at the Academy routine events. And most if not all of them are equally at home with the Independents. The same may be said of the principal men of today represented in the current group exhibition of "Works by American Artists" at the Montross Galleries, including Messrs. Davies, Daingerfield, Horatio Walker, Van Perrine, Allen Tucker, Paul Dougherty, Alexander Schilling, and Mahonri Young. These are in their respective ways all "moderns," in every reasonable, legitimate sense of the term.

Decidedly, no generalization is possible, in such a congregation, unless we say that they are all futurists. They are searchers after something not yet found, or at least not in evidence, so far as the observant public is concerned. Some are seeking a new expression in art, as a result of an alleged new vision. Others are after the new vision itself. Their various odd experiments in drawing and color may interest us, but it is rather premature to call them art. At times, with Lachaise or Sterne or Stella, it is recognizable as art—but, then, it is not new. The only things of any positive quality in this "modern" show are the contributions of the infant class—including the grown-up but retarded Emile Branchard—and these, as has been said, belong on the school-room or nursery walls, rather than here in the serious company of their elders.

THE BRITISH ART SCHOOL AT ROME

By The Christian Science Monitor special art correspondent

LONDON, England.—At the Grafton Galleries have been on view the competition drawings, paintings and etchings for the Rome scholarships in architecture, sculpture, decorative painting and engraving tenable at the British School at Rome. The French Prix de Rome scholarships are well known, having been in existence since 1912, and have not received the attention they deserve.

The British School at Rome was founded in 1901 for the benefit of British students pursuing serious study in Italy. It was reorganized and incorporated by royal charter in 1912. It is not a teaching institution but a center for advanced study and research. The scholarships are offered by the commissioners of the 1851 exhibition. They are open to British subjects under 30—the age limit being extended this year to 35 because of the war. Naturally they attract the cream of the students at the big art schools, and the present exhibition shows a high standard of attainment.

The Slade School of Fine Arts at the University College wins the laurels in the decorative painting group, where, out of 17 candidates whose work is hung, no fewer than eight are either its past or present students. Those four chosen for the final competition are all present Slade students. The award was suspended during the war, and so only two have been made so far, in 1913 and 1914. Colin Gill, whose fine war memorial museum painting is on view at present, won the award in 1913, and J. M. Benson, in 1914. These were also Slade students. The students accepted for this year's finals are J. Wilkie, G. C. L. Underwood, A. Outlaw and Miss W. M. Knights. That fine artist, Henry Tonks, the principal of the Slade, is to be warmly congratulated.

The sculpture group is disappointing. Four were to be chosen for the final, but only three entered the lists, and their work compares very unfavorably with that of C. E. Jagger and G. Ledward, whose reliefs executed for the imperial war museums are on view alongside the work of the present competing students. Mr. Ledward won the final in 1913 and Mr. Jagger in 1914. Both were students of the Royal College of Art and studied under Professor Lanteri, who was a last link with the classicism of Alfred Stevens.

The entries for the Jarvis studentship in architecture constitute a triumph for Liverpool, but here again the work falls into mediocrity beside that of H. C. Bradshaw, Rome scholar in 1913. The drawings of his, exhibited at the Grafton, of the restoration of the town of Palestine are truly marvelous. The perspective view is amazingly beautiful, and the working plans show an ability which has attracted much attention from archeologists and architects alike. He is now an assistant in the School of Architecture at University College, showing once again how Britishers condemn their finest talent to the stultifying atmosphere of their schools.

If one regards the exhibits as the work of students who have yet much to learn, then the choice by the committee of those who show at least a healthy respect for tradition is wise. But in the architectural competition one almost feels the competitors have nothing more to learn by measuring up and studying still further the architecture of an age long past and in a climate totally different from their own. It tends to the mere perpetuation of the War Office and other modern public buildings totally out of sympathy with life today, and the mere throwing together of details and ornament in weak imitation of that which has nothing in common with the Anglo-Saxon race.

ART AND THE PHOTOGRAPHER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Two concurrent exhibitions combining technical and aesthetic interest in unusual ways, are Bertrand H. Wentworth's Maine coast photographs at the Camera Club and Charles Sheeler's photographic studies of "tactile surfaces" and building materials, flowers and still-life subjects, supplemented with the artist's precise and sensitive paintings, drawings, and water colors on the same motifs, at the De Zayas gallery.

Mr. Wentworth, a recognized craftsman as well as a constant nature-lover with a poet's vision, haunts the restless rockbound coasts and spruce-sentinel headlands of Monhegan Island. So far as the sensitized photographic plate can fix and hold in mottled masses of dark and light the static impression of such facile expressions or arrested movements of nature, Mr. Wentworth's records of the scenes convey a degree of charm. Yet, considered as works of art, they lack something that should be vitally essential. What is it?

Mr. Sheeler shows us precisely what. Employing photography only for what it can do imitatively well—such as rendering the delicate texture and minute surface detail of leaf and flower, the rough quality of stone or wood or plaster, the fine firmness of polished bronze, in exquisite gradations of planes under contrasted illumination and shadow—he illustrates the powers and the limitations of the camera. Then he changes to the plastic media of drawing and painting, and gets with quick simplicity those elusive though fundamental elements with which a photograph can never be imbued; color, sense of movement, human thought and expression.

The photograph represents the subject. The plastic picture expresses the motive. A work of art is a bit of nature seen through an intelligence ("through a temperament," was Emile Zola's original way of stating it). But neither intelligence nor temperament can find artistic utterance save through a plastic medium, which photography is not. There can be no effective simulation of light without color, no feeling of motion or sense of space by the literal imitation of something standing still, no clear, true, unmistakable indication of character unless by the suppression of many irrelevant details and the accentuation of a few significant ones. Necessarily, then, the artist must have a medium permitting the full exercise of such faculties of selection and composition as he may possess.

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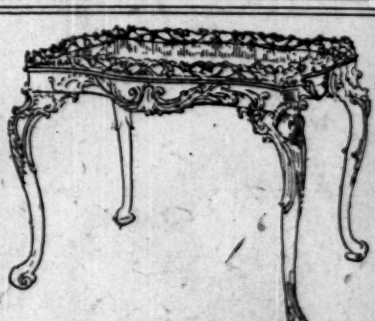
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THE HOME FORUM

Pussy Willow

Before the snow has gone
While yet the clouds are chilly,
When the crocus blooms again
The spring awakes the lily;
The herald meets our eyes,
Her banner has crossed the willow,
And here, with touch of glad surprise,
We hail the pussy willow.

A harbinger of love,
The fairest handkerchief
Which that hurry here and there
At March's furious muster,
Will soon we'll hear the bluebird's
Note.

Full soon in sunny weather,
All sweet, delicious perfumes float;
We'll all be blithe together.

The pussy willow leads the band,
A merry throng comes after,
With song and wing and dear delight,
With childhood's happy laughter,
The earth that late was fast asleep
Has turned upon her pillow.
The joy of those who sow and reap
Fertilize in the pussy willow.

—Margaret E. Sangster.

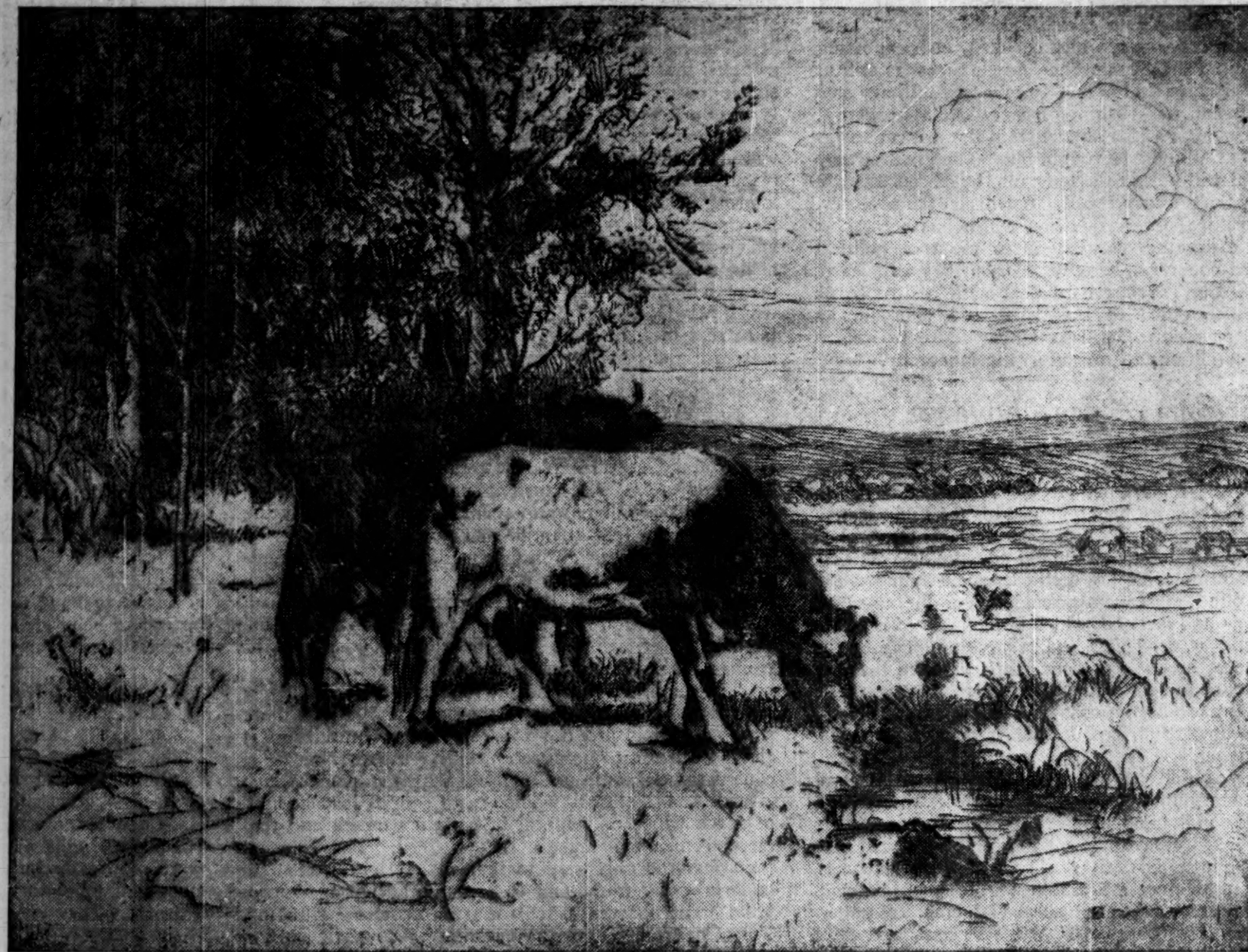
Fanny Kemble

My father [W. M. Thackeray] was a very young man when he first knew the Kemble family. In 1832 he himself was twenty-one, a couple of years younger than Mrs. Fanny Kemble, who was born in 1809. The mentions of the Kembles in a diary which he kept about that time are very constant. "Called at Kemble's." "Walked with Kemble in the Park. (Kemble was Mrs. Mitchell Kemble, Mrs. Fanny Kemble's brother.) We met the Duke, looking like an old hero." "Breakfasted with Kemble; went to see the funeral of the Easter place at Covent Garden, with Farley in his glory." "Again: 'Called at Kemble's. He read some very beautiful verses by Tennyson.' On another occasion my father speaks of seeing 'Miss Tot, a very nice girl. Madam not visible'; and again of 'Miss Fanny still in Paris.'"

It was in the year 1851, or thereabouts, that my own scraps of recollections begin and that I remember walking with my father along the Park Street at Southampton; and somewhere near the archway he turned (taking us with him) into the Assembly Rooms, where I heard for the first and only time in my life the Shakespearean Reading by Mrs. Fanny Kemble. I think it was the first time I ever saw her. She came with a stiff and stately gait, and the audience took her seat at the table prepared for her, upon which she laid her open book, and immediately began to read. My sister and I sat on either side of our father, and followed every word with attention; I cannot even make sure of the day after all these years, but Falstaff

was in it, and with a roat and a shout a jolly company burst in.

Suddenly the lady's voice rose, with some generous cheery chord of glorious fun and jollity. I can hear the echo still and see her action as she pointed outwards with both open hands, and my father with a start, bursting into sympathizing laughter and plaudits.



"The Verdant Pasture," from the etching by Stanley W. Woodward

and crying "Bravo! Bravo!" and then again he sat back, listening and looking approvingly. . . . As we came away he once more broke into praise. "Don't you see how admirably she forgets herself?" he said; "how she flings herself into it all? how finely she feels it?" My father was that best of audiences, a born critic and yet an enthusiast; and to the last he could throw himself into the passing mood, into the spirit of the moment, while at the same time he knew what he was admiring, and why he admired.

Some years passed before we met Mrs. Kemble again, in Rome. . . .

In those far-back Roman days of which I have been writing, she used to take us out driving with her from time to time. "Where shall I drive to?" asks the coachman. . . . And away we drive through streets and out by garden walls and garden gates to the Campagna, and as we drive along she begins to sing to us. I could see my own past ears for wondering what the passer-by would think of it, instead of enjoying that bygone song.

I can also remember Mrs. Kemble sitting dressed in a black dress silently working all through the evening by her sister's fireside, and gravely stitching on and on, while all the brilliant company came and went, and the music came and went. In those days Mrs. Kemble had certain dresses which she wore in rotation, whatever the occasion might be. If the black gown chanced to fall upon a gala day she wore it, if the pale silk gown fell upon a working day she wore it; and I can still hear an American girl exclaiming with dismay as the delicate folds of a white silk embroidered with flowers went sweeping over the anemones in the Pamphili Gardens. Another vivid impression I have is of an evening visit Mrs. Kemble paid Mrs. Browning in the quiet little room in the Bocca di Leone, only lit by a couple of tapers and by the faint glow of the wood fire. I looked from one to the other; Mrs. Browning welcoming her guest, dim in her dusky gown unrelieved; Mrs. Kemble upright and magnificent, robed on this occasion like some Roman empress in stately crimson edged with gold. It happened to be the red dress day and she wore it.—"From Friend to Friend," by Lady Ritchie.

Gratitude

Gratitude means that memory has come to the aid of purpose, and that praise is reinforcing prayer. Gratitude links the past with the future, the debt incurred with the duty to be performed, the service received with the service rendered. The question, "What ought we to do for others?" cannot receive a proper answer until pains have been taken to weigh and value all that others have already done for us. Benevolence is largely an affair of memory and of the gratitude that memory inspires. The benevolence that is most beneficent does not begin, as some moralists seem to think, in a desire to do good to other people, but in adequate recognition of the enormous amount of good which other people have done to ourselves. Nine-tenths of what we have to give is a gift bestowed upon us, and only when this is realized does altruism rest upon its proper ground, or feel the full force of the motives which impel the individual to the service of others. Divorced from gratitude, all the social virtues would shrivel.—L. P. Jacks.

Pictures That Take Us Back to the Farm

There is something about a cattle picture, and especially a picture of cows feeding on the meadows, that nearly always quickens the sympathy

and arouses the interest of people generally. In the first place, the cow has always enjoyed a place of her own in the affections of mankind. Her gentleness, her importance in men's daily existence, together with an appearance at once mute and submissive, have all combined to produce that universal appeal. There are a great many people who have lived their youth on a farm, later to be engulfed in the whirl and bustle of the city, and there are few indeed who are not acquainted with the visual aspect of country life. To these the artist has not only rendered a typical scene from rural life, but more than likely the observer will be carried back by links of memory to the days when he, too, lived in the open and the live stock on the farm were real companions. It will all come back to him, the fragrance of the moist pasture, the cows knee deep in the black pool, the busy hum of countless insects, and far away the purple hills almost lost in the haze and heat of brooding summer. Nature does not show us a picture more reminiscent of peace and contentment.

"Topsy" to "Crom"
(William Morris to Cornelia Price)
Avranches, Normandy,
August 10th, 1855.

Dearest Crom,
I haven't quite forgotten you yet, though I have been so long writing, but the fact is, I am quite uncomfortable even now about writing a letter to you, for I don't know what to say; I suppose you won't be satisfied with the names merely of the places we have been to; and I scarcely think I can give you anything else. Why couldn't you come, Crom? O! the glories of the Churches we have seen; for we have seen the last of them now, we finished up with Mont S. Michel yesterday and are waiting here (which is a very beautiful place however), till Saturday evening or Sunday morning when we shall go back to Granville and take steamer for Jersey and Southampton. Crom, we have seen nine Cathedrals, and let me see how many non-Cathedral Churches; I must count them on my fingers; there, I think I have missed some but I have made out twenty-four all splendid Churches; some of them surpassing first-rate English Cathedrals. . . .

I am glad that Fulford has lightened my load a little bit, by telling you what we did as far as Chartres; so I won't begin till after we left that place. . . . Behold our itinerary. We started from Chartres quite early (six o'clock) with drizzling rain that almost hid the spires of the Cathedral, how splendid they looked in the midst of it! but we were obliged to leave them, and the beautiful statues, and the stained glass, and the great, cliff-like buttresses, for quite a long time I'm afraid—so we went for about twenty miles by railroad to a place called Maintenon, where we mounted the quaint little conveyance and went off, with the rain still falling a little, through the beautiful country to Dreux, for a distance of about seven miles; there was plenty to look at by the road, I almost think I like that part of the country better than any other part of the lovely country we have seen in France; so gloriously the trees are grouped, all manner of trees, but more especially the graceful poplars and aspens of all kinds; and the hedgeless fields of grain, and beautiful herbs that they grow for

forage whose names I don't know, the most beautiful fields I ever saw yet, looking as if they belonged to no man, as if they were planted not to be cut down in the end, and to be stored in barns and eaten by the cattle, but that rather they were planted for their beauty only, that they might grow always among the trees, mingled with

the flowers, purple thistles, and blue cornflowers, and red poppies, growing together with the corn round the roots of the fruit trees, in their shadows, and sweeping up to the brows of the long low hills till they reached the sky, changing sometimes into long fields of vines, or delicate, lush green forage; and they all looked as if they would grow there forever, as if they had always grown there, without change of seasons, knowing no other time than the early August. So we went on through this kind of country till we came to Dreux. . . . Well, we had to stop at Dreux about an hour and we saw the church there, a very good one. . . . So we left Dreux, and set our faces as though we would go to Evreux; we were obliged to undergo about half an hour's ride in the railway before we got there, to my intense indignation. . . . When we left Evreux we found that the country had changed altogether, getting much more hilly, almost as glorious in its way as the other land perhaps, but very different. . . . We kept going on, first winding up a long hill, then on a table land for a greater or less time, then down into the glorious lake-like valley, till at last we got to Louviers. . . . After we had looked at the Church for a little time we mounted the omnibus to go to the railway station where we were to take train to Rouen—it was about five miles I should think from Louviers to the station. What a glorious ride it was. . . . It was all like the country in a beautiful poem, in a beautiful Romance such as might make a background to Chaucer's Palamon and Arcite. . . .

I had some kind of misgivings that I might be disappointed with Rouen, after my remembrances of it from last year; but I wasn't a bit. O! what a place it is. . . . This is a seedy letter to send to such a fellow as you are, Crom, please forgive me and be jolly when I see you. Shall I see you at Birmingham? Your most loving
TOPSY.

—From "The Life of William Morris," by J. W. Mackail.

An Interesting Criticism

From Emerson's Journal, 1850:
Yesterday I read Margaret's letters to C. S. (Charles Sumner) full of probability, full of talent and wit, full of friendship, ardent affection, full of noble aspiration. They are touched with a female mysticism which to me appears so merely an affair of constitution that it claims no more respect or reliance than the charity or patriotism of a man who has just dined well and feels good. . . . In our noble Margaret her personal feeling colors all her judgment of persons, of books, of pictures, and of the laws of the world. This is easily felt in common women, and a large deduction is civilly made on the spot by whoever replies to their remark. But when the speaker has such brilliant talent and literature as Margaret, she gives so many fine names to these merely subjective objects that the hearer is long imposed upon, and thinks so precise and glittering nomenclature cannot be of mere muscic volubility, but must be of some ornithology hitherto unknown to him. This mere feeling exaggerates a host of trifles, as birthdays, seals, bracelets,

can connect all this or any part of it with no universal experience. . . . Yet Margaret had her great merits, and we shall not see her like. What a basis of earnest love of knowledge and love of character! Her decided selection, so sagacious generally, of her friends; in some instances, her election anticipates for some years any personal intercourse, and her fidelity to them, and generous forgiving appreciation. She estimates society and its opinions very well—far better than many people of talent. . . . Yet I draw from this warm refreshing of fading tints on the canvas of the past, admonitions always needed, that what spoke to the best minds among the young in those years, 1833 to 1842, was the spontaneous and solitary thought. . . .

It is curious that Margaret made a disagreeable impression on her friends at first—created a strong prejudice which she had then to conquer. It was so with Elizabeth Hoar, with Sarah Clarke, and with me. Sarah Clarke quotes Spenser's sonnet:
"Rudely thou wrongest my dear heart's desire
In finding fault with her too portly pride;
The thing which I do most in her admire
Is of the world unworthy most
envied;
For in those lofty looks is close implied
Scorn of base things and sdeign of foul dishonor."

I Love to Roam by the River
Under the mist and the moonlight I wander alone along
Between the hum of the city and the river's soothing song
And the wind that blows from the water is keen like a sword, and strong.

I love to roam by the river in the gray of the winter nights,
Till I seem to be caught but a shadow among the shadowy sights,
Above, and below, and around me a dazzling tangle of lights—
Lights that glow in the water, lights that burn in the sky.
Lights that twinkle and change, lights that flicker and fly;
And the great moon over them all, ruling supreme on high.
—Herbert E. Clarke.

Furze

Can you conceive any covering fitter for the hills of the sun itself than this magnificent furze, as it appears in England, robing the heaths and commons all over the country? It is a golden undulation, a foreground, and from some points of view a middle distance, fit to make the richest painter despair, a veritable field of cloth of gold. Morning, when the dawn is of a fineness to match, must look beauty for beauty on it. Sunset is glory. The gold goes marching away in the distance toward the dark trees; like the rich evening of this poetic life. No wonder Linnaeus, when he came to England and first beheld this shrub in bloom, fell on his knees and thanked God.—Leigh Hunt.

"Love's Ideas"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

BECAUSE Christian Science is infinite in its meaning and application, it may be stated in all manner of language. Perhaps few people have understood much of what the word "infinite" means. The fact is that Mrs. Eddy has used a wide range of expression to bring out the truth about God and what God knows. She has used monosyllabic and polysyllabic; she has written sentences of two words and sentences of considerably over fifty. Some of her grammatical constructions are simple, and some are complex. Her vocabulary is limited neither to words derived from the Anglo-Saxon nor to those that come from the Latin or Greek. No human preferences for any one style of writing should make anybody forget that others may have utterly different preferences, and that, after all, the actually infinite expression of infinite Mind alone can satisfy everybody. This infinity of idea, manifesting divine intelligence, Christian Science thoroughly presents.

To some, it is simple enough to reason and know that divine intelligence governs all true activity. When this intelligence is named Love, its nature is not changed in the slightest. Infinitely intelligent Love is altogether different from any human concepts of sentimentality or weakness. Instead it is ever forceful in its action. The one Mind, which is God, is ever one, whether it be called infinite intelligence, spiritual consciousness, divine Love, or anything else. These, with a myriad of other terms, are simply names for the one perfect Principle from which proceeds all veritable manifestation.

When it is stated in Genesis that "God said, Let us make man in our image, after our likeness," the "us" certainly cannot mean a plurality of gods speaking. The plural is used as an indication of the infinity or limitlessness of God. Even infinity does not imply many. One boundless Mind expresses Deity. This Mrs. Eddy declares clearly in her definition on page 591 of Science and Health: "Mind. The only I, or Us; the only Spirit, Soul, divine Principle, substance, Life, Truth, Love; the one God; not that which is in man, but the divine Principle, or God, of whom man is the full and perfect expression; Deity, which outshines but is not out-lined."

In just the same way, then; the plural "ideas" cannot mean many little fragments, any more than the "Us" can mean many little gods. Whatever is less than infinite must be limited. So either the true spiritual man in the divine image reflects infinity, or he is eternally limited in utter helplessness. If idea, the full activity of genuine Mind, could be thought of as made up of manifestations, any of which could be less than the expression of infinity, then it would be inevitably constituted of limitations. The fact is, therefore, that the true man, in order to be the exact likeness of the perfect Maker, must be the absolute reflection of the infinite in action and opportunity. There is no quality of kind or element of good that is not possible to him. Every true characteristic of manifestation is inherently the same for the fully free man of the divine creating.

That this is the case Mrs. Eddy has said over and over again. "God is indivisible," she writes on page 336 of Science and Health. "A portion of God could not enter man; neither could God's fullness be reflected by a single man, else God would be manifestly finite, lose the deific character, and become less than God. Allness is the measure of the infinite, and nothing less can express God." Suppose one thinks of God as standing for freedom and courage, though, of course, the term may represent any other quality as well. The fullness of God's freedom and courage is man's, and the spiritual man possesses all that is true of the idea lion. Whatever one may think of in connection with lamb, also, gentle obedience, protected joy, and so on, is essentially and completely true of the divine likeness. If aeroplane typifies energy, wide buoyancy of action, or anything else, clearly all of the idea, which the aeroplane in its apparent state of development at present seems so promisingly to exemplify, belongs to the perfect man. So too with stone, which may mean firmness, we see that all the sureness there is God supplies to man. Thus the really infinite idea reflected in man, expressing the wholeness of intelligence, is lionlike, lamblike, rocklike, and so on endlessly, for all these terms are synonymous with the unity of God.

Possibly to some, the quality of the serpent, for instance, may not have seemed the quality of divine Love. Yet Mrs. Eddy says on page 515 of Science and Health, "The serpent of God's creating is neither subtle nor poisonous, but is a wise idea, charming in its adroitness, for Love's ideas are subject to the Mind which forms them,—the power which changeth the serpent into a staff." Here one must simply let one's sense of Love broaden before the infinity of goodness. Interestingly enough, the word "adroit" comes from the French meaning "to the right." Divine Love must be right in order to be Love. True adroitness, then, the infinity of spiritual rightness, means exactly the same thing as freedom, courage, obedience to Principle, protected joy, energy in action, or stability. What Mrs. Eddy saw clearly was that, for any human sense of things, there is the one boundless manifestation of the divine consciousness. Instead of even a dangerous

serpent, she saw only the infinite spiritual idea of intelligence.

To many already, this all-inclusiveness of infinity is continuously unfolding as clear knowledge. Others, however, more reluctant to admit the wholeness of Principle's application, may still think themselves antagonistic to such statements. For all, consecration in study and seeking is necessary to prove the simplicity of the one Truth. One must know that divine Love has nothing in common with tawdry human emotion but is ever-vigorous consciousness of right activity. One must know also that ideas denote simply the infinity of idea, as the full expression of Principle. The man who knows that "Love's Ideas are subject to the Mind which forms them," uses with joy the whole essential quality of staff, stone, or anything else of the true universe.

"George Sand" to Her Son

Paris, 20th September, 1840.

My Boy,

I received your second letter from Guillery. I am happy to learn that you are well and enjoying yourself.

We still go to the riding school, Solange and I; and Calamatta, who has just returned, made a dash for re-appearance there on that pretty chestnut which you have sometimes ridden. I, from time to time, mount Silvio, the big horse. . . . He is as silly as a goose and as tough as a dog; but he shows plenty of strength and dash. . . .

The day before yesterday we had Balzac to dinner. . . . He has discovered the "blue rose," for which the horticultural societies of London and Belgium offer 500,000 francs reward (so he says, says he). He will, besides, sell the seeds at five francs each, and for that great botanical production he will only have to spend fifty centimes. Thereupon Rollinat naively remarked:

"Well, why do you not set about it at once?"

To which Balzac replied: "Oh, because I have so many other things to do; but I will see to it one of these days."

We went to see "La Méduse," about which Delacroix said so much to us; it is indeed a fine melodrama. The scenery and the setting of the last two acts are superb. The raft scene produces a complete illusion, and even reminds one of Géricault's masterpiece in an astonishing degree. I hope that the play will be still running when you return. That is all we have seen since my last letter. I spend all my nights on the "Tour de France," which is nearly completed. . . . —From "Letters of George Sand" (tr. and edited by Raphael Ledos de Beaufort).

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"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

"Is It a Revolt?"

For the next few days, it is perfectly safe to say, the newspapers of the world will be filled with reports of what has never happened in Berlin. The worst, in one way, of a revolution always is that the government de facto, having obtained control of the post-offices and telegraph wires, permits such news only as suits it to obtain circulation. This creates the hour of the intelligent observer, the manufacturer of canards, and the exploiter of rumor and gossip, so that a newspaper editor is reduced either to printing everything that comes to hand, for whatever it may be worth, or of subjecting his readers to the few facts obtainable and the conflicting official communications.

What has actually happened in Berlin is perfectly simple to be understood. A military revolution has ejected the republican government under Frederick Ebert, who has just been elected president for a period of seven years. The political control of the State has been assumed by Dr. Wolfgang Kapp, one of the heads of the Fatherland Party, but the shadow behind the throne is that of General von Lüttwitz, who is in command of the troops who marched, from the great camp at Doberitz, in the suburbs, into the capital. All this is simple enough. But the questions of real interest remain still to be answered. That the revolution has for its intention the restoration of the monarchy and the reestablishment of the old constitution, is generally assumed. What is important is to learn whether it is a mere palace revolt, a military demonstration, or whether it has a real support in the country. The new government protests, in advance, that it is not reactionary. That remains to be seen. The old government dismisses the revolution as the most transparent of military revolts, founded on the fear of the mercenary soldier of disbandment, and calls upon the proletariat throughout the Fatherland to strike, and to strike immediately, as the only way of preventing the restoration of the Hohenzollerns.

In the face of this revolution, the revolution of the Arabs in Syria and Mesopotamia fades into comparative insignificance. At the same time the threats coming out of Damascus joined to those coming out of Berlin must be adding to the perplexities and anxieties of the Quai d'Orsay very considerably. Marshal Foch, who, it is easy to understand, is doubly the hero of the hour, in Paris, has already given instructions for the reinforcement of the troops on the Rhine bridgeheads, and this is a natural and proper precaution. At the same time nothing would be more unfortunate than for the Allies to misjudge the present situation in Germany, and to take any step which was not entirely justified. The proclamation of the de facto government insists that the revolution is entirely an internal affair, and is in no way the business of any outside State. This, up to a point, is entirely correct, but it is quite impossible to expect the allied signatories to the Treaty of Versailles not to watch every movement of the situation with the closest scrutiny. Already a report, which may be nothing more than a report, has reached Paris to the effect that the mandate to the National Assembly to conclude peace has been annulled; and, if this should prove true, a huge number of possibilities would be born of the act, possibilities altogether contrary to the claim that the revolution was an entirely internal question.

The revolution is, inevitably, grist to the mills of all anti-German suspicions of the allied countries. That these suspicions should manifest themselves most quickly and most uncompromisingly in Paris, is, of course, natural. Unquestionably a great impetus will be given to those forces which have been opposed to any aid being rendered by the Allies to the rehabilitation of Germany. Already the "Temps," of Saturday evening, was pointing out how wise France had been in not believing for one moment in the alleged triumph of democracy in Germany, and in continuing to distrust the Prussian. In the same way the "Matin," which only a few days ago was pointing out the wildness of the Syrian and Cilician adventures, adjures the country to keep its attention focused on the general staff, and already foresees the return to power of the old firm of von Hindenburg and von Ludendorff. The "Journal des Débats" is equally emphatic in its warning, though it is of the opinion that the military vehemence has, as usual, not exhibited sound political judgment. If a military revolt were to be attempted, it insists, it is better that it should be attempted today, when the armed forces of Germany have been temporarily hopelessly crippled, than at some later period when they might have been restored to something like their pre-war efficiency; whilst, in addition to this, it finds the object lesson was one distinctly needed, and which it hopes will not be lost, either upon London, or in Washington.

The capital, however, in which there must be more immediate anxiety even than in Paris, today, is surely The Hague. The Hague is charged with, and has accepted the responsibility for, the safeguarding of the ex-Kaiser and the Crown Prince. If the new revolt is really aimed at the establishment of a military government, with an intent to restore the monarchy, the difficulties and dangers of the Amerongen situation will become almost a nightmare to the Dutch Government. Amerongen, indeed, has since Saturday night, become something of an Elba, whilst the Government of The Hague cannot afford to forget, even for a moment, that it has another Amerongen on its hands, in the Island of Wieringen. Not the least interesting phase of the present crisis will, indeed, prove to be the estimation in which the ex-Emperor and the Crown Prince prove to be held, both by the army chiefs and the people of Germany.

Meantime the problems of the allied nations are in no ways decreasing. To the already acute question of the Muhammadan control of Constantinople, there was

added, on Friday, the Arabian pronouncement by the Emir Feisal, and now has come the military revolt in Prussia. The connection between the Arab and the Turk, and the Turk and the Prussian, is too intimate, in spite of its enormous fissures, to be disregarded by the great powers. In dealing with each of these, they will have to consider the other two, whilst curiously enough, owing to the action of the Senate, the United States is still at war with Germany, and is able to take any military step the Government in Washington may deem necessary. It is in Germany, itself, however, that the present struggle should be and must be fought out. The great powers of the world will not, in the long run, be disconcerted in any way by the military revolt. It will, on the contrary, answer directly the very question which has been most disturbing them, the question as to the true political trend of the country. In other words, they will learn, shortly, whether they have to deal with a democratic Germany, determined to safeguard and maintain its democracy, or with a Germany which desires to return to the old conditions of an autocratic monarchy.

Gasoline Prices Advance

ANOTHER two cents a gallon has been added to the price of gasoline by various companies in the United States. What is even more unwelcome than this fact is the news that the price may go much higher still. It may seem strange to many consumers, particularly automobile owners, that gasoline prices should advance at a time of the year when motoring has been extremely light and the use of gasoline consequently small. Yet the so-called law of supply and demand, which is supposed to regulate prices, is said by producers and refiners of oil to be the actual cause of ascending prices. It is asserted that the cost of gasoline is necessarily based on the cost of crude oil, and inasmuch as the cost of crude oil has recently made rapid upward strides, it follows that gasoline also must sell higher.

In view of the enormous earnings of the oil companies, some argument is necessary in order to convince the ordinary individual of the necessity for advancing prices. Pennsylvania crude oil is now quoted at \$6.10 a barrel, while in 1915 it was sold at \$1.35 a barrel, showing a price increase amounting to 350 per cent. In the same period of time Kansas-Oklahoma oil underwent an increase in price of 770 per cent, and Gulf Coast grade of 540 per cent. These mounting prices were ascribed by oil interests to a shortage of supply. In 1919 the United States consumed 418,000,000 barrels of crude oil, whereas it produced only 376,000,000. The deficit was made up by importing large amounts from Mexico. Another cause of advancing costs was given as being the greater distance of new oil fields from the refining and consuming centers. New pipe lines were made necessary for the transportation of oil from the new fields. Increasing costs were attributed in part also to the fact that the depth of drilling was increasing. It seems certain, however, that the soaring prices of crude oil are out of all proportion to the increased expenses. This apparent fact is attested by the tremendous profits which the companies are making. The earnings of the various leading companies for last year range from \$30 to \$100 or more a share, and, as the advances in crude oil prices since the first of this year amount to from 20 to 50 per cent, earnings for 1920 are likely to be considerably higher. So profitable have been the operations of the oil companies during a period of years that they have been able to accumulate enormous surpluses, and many stock dividends are said to be in contemplation.

The fact that the production of petroleum is far below the requirements should not be made the basis for raising prices to the extent of "all the trade will stand." The great profits accruing from oil field operations have encouraged increased development of oil territory and a searching for new fields. Hope is entertained that these efforts will be productive of good results, but it is likely to be some time before the volume of production will fully meet the increased demand.

Paul Deschanel Writes on Portugal

THOSE who are in any way acquainted with the writings and speeches of the new President of France have come to expect from him not only a high standard of literary excellence, but a very convincing grasp of any subject with which he may concern himself. Mr. Deschanel's speeches in the Chamber always gave the impression of his having large reserves. They were models of French oratory, but they were also the work of a man so familiar with his subject as to be exercised by the necessity of omitting, rather than by the necessity of securing sufficient information for his purpose.

This quality was very noticeable in some of the speeches Mr. Deschanel made during the war, specially, perhaps, in his famous speech in the French Chamber in defense of parliamentary prerogative, delivered after his reelection as President of the Chamber in 1917. On that occasion, it will be remembered, the deputies voted, by acclamation and without a single dissentient voice, that the speech should be "placarded in every part of France." His many books and his still more numerous essays all display the same characteristic, and it is to be found particularly in the special article which he wrote a short time ago, for the "Diário de Notícias" of Lisbon, on the relations of France and Portugal.

In this article it is seen, at once, that Mr. Deschanel is master of his subject. For he does not hesitate to attempt the complete picture. Beginning in the "very remote days" when the Phœnician and the Carthaginian sailed into the bays of Lusitania, he carries his story, step by step, through the great five centuries of Roman civilization, through the dark days of the Visigoths and the Arabs, down to the time when the Gascons and the Franks "joined together to rebuild Oporto," and, later, found union in a dynasty which liberated Portugal from the Arab. Thence, the writer, with the sure hand of a master craftsman, carries his story easily into the days of Henry the Navigator, and so on to the great exploits of Vasco da Gama. "Vasco da Gama," Mr. Deschanel writes, "doubled the Cabo das Tormentas, and penetrated into the Indian Ocean, and through him South

America was opened to western civilization. Through the intrepidity of her sailors and the activity of her colonists, Portugal irradiates from the Indies to Brazil and from the isles of the Atlantic to Angola and Mozambique."

Thus Mr. Deschanel ultimately emerges at the place he, all along, has had so clearly in view, namely, the momentous first week in August, 1914. It is, of course, a simple matter of history that Portugal did not hesitate. It was on August 7 that the President of the Portuguese Ministry announced the absolute solidarity of his country with her "ancient ally," Great Britain, and placed her resources at the disposal of the Allies. "In spite of the internal difficulties with which she was faced," Mr. Deschanel declares, "in spite of the severest pressure to which she was subjected, she remained faithful to her noble undertaking." It is a well-deserved tribute, and many will desire the fulfillment of the promise with which Mr. Deschanel concludes his article when he maintains that the Allies, whom Portugal assisted in time of war, will assist her in time of peace.

Women's Work in Canada

THE only kind of immigrant that is of any value to a country, especially a new country, is the immigrant who "comes out" fully understanding what he must expect. The weak point in many immigration efforts, in the past, has been that quantity and not quality was given first consideration. A disappointed, disillusioned immigrant is of no use to any country. It is for this reason, amongst many others, that the report, recently published, of the commission sent out to Canada, last year, by the British Government to inquire into the openings for women in the Dominion, is so specially useful.

The commissioners have done their work well. They have stated the facts just as they are, and, whilst there is no attempt to produce a discouraging picture, there is also no attempt to produce an unduly rosy one. The commissioners were well aware that the work which Canada has to offer to women is, of course, just the kind of work which will appeal to certain women, and that these women will make a success of it. They saw, in fact, that the only way to induce the right woman to undertake the work, and to prevent the wrong woman from doing so, was to tell the truth about the situation. Thus, in dealing with the question of domestic service, the commissioners point out that greater friendliness is to be found in Canadian homes, and opportunities are shared by mistress and maid alike. But they do not hesitate to warn prospective immigrants that Canada is not the Eldorado of the labor-saving device that it is often held out to be; that the work in domestic service is hard and, especially in the country, often very isolated. The wages, however, are good; freedom of individual action considerable; whilst life in the country offers much the same attractions and opportunities to all, no matter what particular part of the work they may be engaged upon.

The report deals with the same frankness with the teaching profession. Englishwomen able to teach are needed, especially in foreign communities. The work is hard in isolated districts, but progress is assured to those courageous enough to take up these teaching posts, whilst there are, the report insists, great attractions in such a life. Then again, the woman agriculturist is warned but not discouraged. She is told about the rigorous winters during which little or no cultivation is carried on, in many parts of Canada; she is warned that she must expect strenuous work; and she is shown the desirability of three or four women joining together in any agricultural enterprise, if they want to make a success of it.

Perhaps the chief service performed by the report, however, is the decided way in which it condemns the bonus system in immigration. Under this system the shipping agent is paid a bonus on every immigrant secured through his agency. In order, therefore, to secure as many emigrants as possible, the agent undertakes to pay practically the whole of a girl's expenses from England to her destination in Canada, requiring the girl, however, to sign a bond agreeing to make repayment by installments out of her wages. This bond is frequently taken over by the girl's employer, who thus secures a hold upon her which, until the obligation is discharged, practically reduces the girl to the status of an indentured laborer. The report is most emphatic on the matter. "Practically every experienced authority consulted in Canada," it declares, "agrees in expressing the opinion that the system of capitation bonus paid to an agent for inducing an emigrant to land in the Dominions is a mistake, and has been the source of much evil."

The Windmills of Montmartre

THE present would certainly seem to be a difficult time for windmills. Not long ago many Londoners, and many people who were not Londoners, were much concerned at learning that it had been found necessary to take down the four great sails which, literally for centuries, had spread themselves above the famous old windmill on the high ground of Wimbledon Common. And now comes the news from Paris that a still more historic windmill, none other than the Moulin Radet on the heights of Montmartre, is shortly to be, not only dismantled, but razed to the ground, in order to make room for the construction of some new houses. A very great army of people will surely regret that such a thing should be found necessary, the casual tourist, who remembers the Moulin Radet as one of the "sights," the artist, the real lover of old Paris, the antiquarian, the historian, and many others.

Montmartre, it is true, is not what it was. It has lost much of its spontaneity. It is far too apt to "dress for the part," and the hand of the speculative builder has lain heavily upon it. And yet, in spite of everything, Montmartre in the early morning, Montmartre when the sun is just rising over Paris below, deepening the shadows in her narrow, winding streets, and lighting up with sudden brightness her strange, piled-up roofs—Montmartre then is still very much its old self. The days when its cafés were the inevitable meeting place of some "great circle" may be passed or be passing, but there is always the terrace and the view of the centuries over

the city. Is it not Carlyle who says, somewhere, that from the terrace on the heights of Montmartre "one may drop a stone into Paris"? Anyway, the description is strangely apt. It is not like the view of London from Highgate Hill, for instance, where the city rolls away immensely in the middle distance and beyond. On Montmartre, one is looking over the edge of a bastion into the city beneath.

But to get back to the windmills. Two or three hundred years ago, Montmartre was a veritable gathering ground for windmills. Thirty or more of them, at one time, climbed its steep sides, or crowned its summit, towering above the green vines which spread themselves over the spaces in between. Here Paris was wont to store her grain, and it was from the mills of Montmartre that Paris was wont to gauge, in a large measure, the extent of her provision. None realized this better than did the government of Louis XVI when bread was running short, and the murmur of the people was every day growing louder. In those days, it was a common thing for grain to be taken away secretly from the mills of Montmartre, and carried as secretly to Havre, thence to return very openly by boat to Paris as grain newly arrived from America, the earnest of a great plenty which was to follow.

All through the nineteenth century the mills were steadily disappearing, as the vines had disappeared years before. For a long time now, there have been only two, the Moulin Radet and its more notorious colleague the Moulin de la Galette; and now the Moulin Radet is threatened with demolition. A movement is on foot, however, to have the old mill removed to another site instead of being demolished. That would be something, even if it would not be quite the same thing.

Editorial Notes

SIR AUCKLAND GEDDES, the newly appointed Ambassador from Great Britain to the United States, certainly hit the nail on the head when, in the first speech since his appointment, he touched off in a few sentences the essential points of difference and of similarity between the Englishman and the American. "What we all want more consciously to realize," he said, "is that nations cannot be judged by a few chance specimens of their citizens. They must be judged by the expression of their collective wills made manifest in the hours of crisis. Judge Britain by her action as a nation during the war. Judge America by her action when she came into the war." Then he amplified these thoughts, and added: "I think that no Briton or friend of Britain need be ashamed of his citizenship or his friendship, and I think that no American or friend of America need be other than proud of his citizenship or his friendship." More of such truths in the world of politics would do good to all concerned.

SIR THOMAS MACKENZIE, High Commissioner for New Zealand, who is a native of Edinburgh, in speaking of the aloofness of the average Englishman, recently said, in London, "Years ago I set out to find my own friends in London. It was hopeless. I got tired and went to the United States, where I found the Americans friendly and homely, and have never forgotten it. It is much the same today. The various societies and clubs here do good work, but the right spirit is missing somehow." On this account he is planning to found, in the heart of London, a great imperial and social club for visitors from the Dominions. It is estimated that the undertaking will cost £1,000,000, and, in addition to a restaurant, receiving, entertaining, and business rooms, the club will contain 500 bedrooms. For the sake of Anglo-American friendship, it is to be hoped that Americans will recognize that Sir Thomas uses the word "homely" in regard to them in the sense of "belonging to home," and not as "uncomely," as usually construed in America. As for the Englishman who is unconscious of any aloofness, no doubt he will think that Sir Thomas, like another Scotsman who visited London, saw only the heads of departments.

AFTER reading Winston Churchill's remark that Labor is not fit to govern the country, Baron Morris, the former Premier of Newfoundland, speaking as the guest of the London Commercial Club, is reported to have said: "I am quite satisfied that among the masses of this country, or indeed of any country, men could be found as well able to govern as in any other class. Some day the labor and industrial classes will find with what little wisdom the world is governed." It is indeed encouraging to hear a man of the wide experience which Lord Morris has enjoyed expressing these liberal views, which echo the great truth that "a man's man for a' that."

ONE of the first books specially prepared for the benefit of Serbian children who wish to study English is, curiously enough, a story itself translated from the Norse. It would seem that some of the simpler works of purely English literature should suffice for any beginners in English. However, it is good that the children and people of such countries as Serbia are desiring to learn how to think in English. That will be one of the good results of the cooperation of so many allies.

HERE are South American countries reorganizing their schools on United States lines, and Porto Rico and the Philippines exerting themselves to find United States college graduates to fill vacancies in their teaching force. With the active body of native United States teachers some thousands fewer than usual, there seems to be good reason for saying that anybody reasonably well qualified to be a teacher ought to be able, by traveling about a bit, to find a job.

SEVERAL bills recently introduced in the Congress of the United States seek to extend the right of citizenship to the members of one or another of the tribes of American Indians. Similar bills have made their appearance since the year 1817, yet there still remain many descendants of the former occupants and possessors of the territory embraced within the several states who have not been permitted a voice in its government.